The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in this county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX NO 16
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLIX, NO 9

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	15 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the lates styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality. Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Meyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,16 ,7 0
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,769,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,275,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

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L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over 1st. National Bank. Bloomsburg, Pa

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ext's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No 4, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Pensions and Bounties Collected

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. H. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. G. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
NOV. 25-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These LD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY, NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY, NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

30 YEARS RECORD.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE. PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chace.

General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

"Disease soon shaken, by HUNT'S REMEDY taken."

C. N. CRITTENTON, N. Y., General Agent.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 11 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."—Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."—Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Rokeby, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."—Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, 4 bottles cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."—C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful use of worthless remedies."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."—Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."—Dr. H. R. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."—Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."—Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."—Eldridge Mandell, Wood Bally, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."—Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

Feb 6-3 mo

HOW IS YOUR BACK? -IF IT ACHES- APPLY A HOP PLASTER

What is the use of suffering with Backache, Pain in the Side or Hips, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Colds, Chills, Coughs and tried Remedies, Chest and Lung troubles, or any sort of pain or soreness, either local or deep-seated when a Hop Plaster will give instant relief? Prepared from Imported Buchu, Canada Balsam, and the purest and best Hops. The best strengthening plaster ever known. Thousands say so. Sold by all dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1 00. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

Strongest and Best!

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age. (heier to this paper.)

CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.

apr 3-2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room hot and cold water, and all modern convenience

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT POETRY.

Secret Thoughts.

I hold it true that thoughts are things
Endowed with being, breath and wings;
And that we send them forth to fill
The world with good results or ill.

That which we call our secret thought
Speeds to the earth's remotest spot,
And leaves its blessings or its woes
Like tracks behind it, as it goes.

It is God's law; remember it
In your still chamber as you sit
With thoughts you would not dare have known,
And yet make comrads when alone.

These thoughts have life, and they will fly
And leave their impress, by-and-by,
Like some marsh breeze, whose poisoned breath
Breaths into homes its fevered death.

And after you have quite forgot
Or all outgrown some vanished thought,
Back to your mind to make its home,
A dove or raven, it will come.

Then let your secret thoughts be fair;
They have a vital part and share
In shaping worlds and moulding fate—
God's system is so intricate!

An Un-Common Sense Match.

The weather had been very cold even for January. For days nobody had stirred out unless compelled by necessity, and I've no doubt our dear mother had longed many times for a change which would allow her noisy children to exercise their lungs and muscles out of doors.

At last the change came. During the forenoon the temperature indicated a rise, and about midday the "old woman up in the sky began emptying her feather-beds."

Thick and fast the downy snowflakes fell, wrapping every tree and shrub in a garment of pure white, and making even the stake and rider fences, the log barns and corn-cribs, things of beauty which were too truly "joys not to last forever."

Hastily we children were clad in coats, scarfs, mittens, and all the paraphernalia of outer garments which loving mothers provide and insist upon being worn, despite the protests of the wearers. At last we were free and out upon the hill near by, where there was grand sport, sliding, snowballing and making snow men.

The afternoon slipped quickly by, the snow ceased falling, and the evening was settling down clear and cold, when upon the opposite hilltop there came in sight a farmer's box sleigh, drawn by a span of bay horses. Hastily we drove our sleds to the foot of the hill and reached it just in time for a "hitch." The driver of this establishment was in nowise visible. The hand which guided the team seemed not a hand, but a huge wad of buckskin and yarn, and it proceeded from a sort of tower of bed-quilts, blankets, buffalo robes, comforters, surmounted by a head-piece enveloped in a green and red "Bay State" shawl. There was a little crack, undoubtedly left for the eyes, but no eyes could be seen.

Edging around a very little, but probably as much as circumstances would allow, the roll of dry goods inquired—

"Is you house Squire Black's?"

We replied affirmatively, and settled down to the enjoyment of a ride to our own door, during which we exchanged whispered speculations as to whom the stranger might be.

When we stopped at the door a committee of us reported the arrival, while the remainder watched the tying and blanketing of the horses, and then formed a voluntary escort.

In answer to a muffled rap, father opened the door.

"Squire Black, I suppose?"

"Yes sir; come in. Getting quite cold outside," said father, eying his guest curiously.

"Well, yes; we've had a fearful spell o' weather, and I've been on the road for the last two days of it. I see you don't know me, squire, and I swan, my eyes were so full of frost I hardly knew you; but I reckon you'll see who I am when I get this toggery off."

From the moment our visitor had stepped inside he had been engaged in unwrapping one garment after another, a process for all the world like peeling an onion. At last there stood revealed a young man of four or five and twenty, a six footer, with broad shoulders, face bronzed by exposure to the weather, but a goodly face to look upon, with its rather square jaw, ruddy cheeks, smiling lips, brown hair curling over a broad forehead, and blue eyes which answered my father's questioning look by a merry twinkle.

In a moment my father extended both hands and grasped the stranger's most cordially.

"You are one of Aunt Anna's boys,"

A hearty laugh preceded the reply—

"I wasn't afeared but you'd git it right, squire, give you time enough. I'm the little Joe Tolon you taught long division to."

We knew Aunt Anna was a former landlady of father's when he was a pedagogue; that she lived forty or fifty miles from us—a great distance in those days and our interest began to flag after mother came in from the kitchen, and the conversation was continued about old neighbors of whose existence we were ignorant. We betook ourselves to the kitchen, and mother soon followed.

Presently, while Joe was caring for his team, father came in, and all unmindful of the old adage about "little pitchers," said—

"Ma, what do you think Joe has come for?"

"I am sure I don't know," replied mother, composedly stirring another handful of meal into the boiling mush which was to be the *piece de resistance* of our evening meal.

"He has come for a wife!"

"A wife! I did not know he was acquainted around here."

"He isn't. He wants me to recommend him to some girl who is strong, able, and willing to work, knows how to run a house, and"—hesitating a little as he saw the contemptuous curve on my mother's mouth—"I've spoken about Jane."

"Squire Black!" exclaimed mother, emphasizing her words still further by a dash of the pudding stick which sent the mush flying in all directions over the stove.

Jane was a farmer's daughter, who worked for us summers and went home winters to help to do up the spinning, weaving, and the like. A mutually satisfactory agreement, as Jane's services were more needed at home in the winter than in the summer, and mother thereby saved the board and wages of a girl during the winter when the work was not so heavy. Moreover, mother often said that Jane put the work ahead so when she was there that she could not keep her busy the year round.

But to return to our kitchen. Father had changed his position, getting a little out of the way of another charge from the mush-pot, where the beating was going on vigorously.

After a pause he began again—

"Well, ma, Jane is not bound to marry Joe unless she wants to. But perhaps she'll never get another chance as good. You know yourself that any one of Aunt Anna's boys is bound to make a good man and a smart one."

"None too smart, if he thinks to get a wife in this way," snapped out mother.

"Let him try, ma, if he wants to; let him try. It won't hurt him any to have the conceit taken out of him."

No reply, but the mush was stirred as was never mush before. Another pause.

"You know, ma, Jane has been keeping company with that trifling Dan Marcy."

"Why don't he marry a girl who knows him if he wants to get married?" sourly inquired mother; but the pudding stick relaxed its vigor slightly, and father ventured a little nearer the speaker.

"He says the girls up there are all squaws, and that down by his mother's they have too high notions."

"Well, it's a heathenish way of courting a wife," replied mother; "and if he were to come about me in that way, if I were Jane, I'd empty a bucket of water over him!"

"Maybe she will, maybe she will," chuckled father, who probably would have enjoyed that termination of the affair as well as any. "But, ma, you know Jane is terribly homely, and—"

What further he would have said was cut short by the entrance of Joe bearing a package and a jar.

"Mother sent these to you with her compliments, Mrs Black."

Mother, who knew the flavor of Aunt Anna's cheese and honey of old, was somewhat mollified by these presents, but she remained rather sulky all the evening; even when Joe filled her wood-box and the water pail, cut the kindling, did the milking, bringing in the pail, she condescended to tell him, as clean as she did herself, or—but she checked herself and did not say, "or Jane." She would be no party to that iniquity.

He nearly won her when he repeated his text promptly and correctly and knelt reverently at prayers, and she told father he was "a likely young man;" but her lips shut close and she shook her head when she thought of his mission.

Before morning the sky cleared and things were hurried around for an early start to Jane's.

During the ride it was arranged that father was to introduce Joe's errand to the elders, and if they were willing Joe might thereafter proceed as he liked. So upon reaching the farm father and Mr. Holton left Joe and the boys to put up the team, and they went up to the house and held a conference with Mrs. Holton, while Jane was busy building a fire in the best room.

The best room of an old-fashioned farm-house was dreary enough. This one had a bright yarn carpet, several split-bottom and wooden chairs with patch-work cushions, a low-backed rocking-chair, a wooden settee, a table with the Bible, an almanac, and a file of the "Christian Era" upon it. A few silhouettes and prints from magazines were on the walls; but its only ornaments were the scrupulous cleanliness and its big fire place.

Jane bustled in and out, on hospitable cares intent, being given, by general consent, some opportunity for acquaintance and a chance to see and be seen before being told our errand.

You already know what Jane saw. What did Joe see? Jane was, as father had said, undeniably homely. She was tall and angular. Her feet and hands were large. Her hair was a trifle too red for auburn, and not yellow enough for gold. "Carroty" is the proper description. Her complexion was freckled, but her cheeks would have shamed the roses. Her eyes were gray, her nose had grown very long, and then, as if wishing to make amends for that mishap had shaped itself into a decided pug. Her mouth was large and always smiling, and disclosed what was Jane's only beauty—a set of as regular and white teeth as ever came from a dentist's hands. Her dress was blue flannel, every thread spun and woven by herself.

The hour or two until dinner was spent in viewing and discussing the stock, in telling the scanty news, and in talking over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was then appearing as a serial, in all of which Joe took his part sensibly and modestly.

At noon we were summoned to an excellent and bountiful farm dinner. It was quite evident that by this time Jane had been informed of our errand, for from perfect unconsciousness she became suddenly preoccupied, nervous and blushing. Joe enjoyed his dinner and did ample justice to it.

After we were all done there suddenly came a break and an awkward pause in the conversation. Joe cleared his throat, but without other sign of embarrassment began:

"Miss Holton, I see somebody has already told you what I've come for, and it's right I should tell you something about myself. The squire here will tell you about my folks. I am twenty-five years old, have never been sick in my life; I don't drink whiskey or swear or chew tobacco. I've been raised to work and can hold up my end with any man. I have one hundred and sixty acres of land about half cleared. There's the paper to show for it, and Squire Black will tell you they're all right.

"I've a good house, log stable, and so on. I own the horses I drove down here and a yoke of oxen beside. I don't owe any man a cent. I shall have cows and chickens when I've a wife to take care of them. Now if you think you can make up your mind to marry me I'd like to ask you a few questions."

Jane said nothing, and Joe, evidently taking silence for consent, proceeded—

"Did you cook this dinner?"

Still Jane was silent, but her mother answered "yes" for her.

Joe smiled.

"Well, the squire told me you were a good cook or I wouldn't have come out here. Can you make good bread?"

A faint but rather indignant "yes" was heard from Jane, as if he had asked if she could wash her face and comb her hair.

"Can you milk and tend to the milk, butter and cheese?"

"Yes," a little louder.

"Can you run a house and do all kinds of housework?"

The cat seem to have gotten Jane's tongue again, and my mother, pitying her embarrassment, replied with an exhaustive catalogue of Jane's virtues as a housewife. Then suddenly checking herself as one who had said too much, or said it in a wrong cause, became silent, but the questioning went on—

"Can you sew?"

"Yes."

"Can you knit?"

"Yes."

"Can you spin and weave?

"Yes."

"As you've got used to saying 'yes' I'd like to go right on and ask you to have me; but I'll go out and feed my horses, and you can talk with your folks and the squire and his wife, and give me the answer to that question when I come in. I want to say first that if you agree to marry me I'll agree to do the fair thing by you, and expect you to do the same by me. You can always have what you can make from the butter and eggs and half the wood for your own spending. It will be very lonesome, for there won't be another white woman nearer than five miles for a while yet, and the work will be hard, but maybe no harder than you're used to, you go we'll have to go day after to-morrow. The roads are rough and it will take two, maybe three, days to travel the sixty odd miles."

It took Joe a long time to feed his team, and during his absence a great deal of talking was done. When he returned Mr. Holton stood by the table, looking very sober, and there were tears in the eyes of all the women when he said—

"Joe, Jane has concluded that she'll chance it with you. She's been a good girl always, and we hope you'll use her well."

"I will, Mr. Holton, so help me God!" solemnly answered Joe, and he walked over to where Jane stood and put his arm around her and kissed her.

Then there was a general hand-shaking, and arrangements were made for the wedding next afternoon, after which Joe and his wife were to come back as far as our house, and the following morning start for home.

The wedding was an old-fashioned country one, and not long after the ceremony Joe's sleigh was packed with a cargo of feather-beds, quilts, blankets and housekeeping goods of various kinds, for Mr. Holton would not let his daughter go empty-handed.

Every second year after that for many years Jane came home for a short visit. The intervening year she could not come because "the baby was too little to bring," and the numerous little Tolons grew up in regular succession, their heads mounting one above the other like the rounds of a ladder.

Father regularly asked Jane when she made these visits if she had come for a divorce. Jane always replied—

"Not this time. I don't see but Joe and I get along as well as those who take more time for their courting."

And Joe would say approvingly—

"That's so, Jane."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Dear me," said Jane, as, leaning on Dr. Joe Tolon's arm, she threw back her widow's veil, which she had worn ten years now, and wiped her glasses before "The Heart of Wilderness" in the art gallery, "that looks just like the old piece of woods opposite the old house when your father brought me home. I've seen the deer browsing there many a time. I didn't think then it would ever be a city, but your father said it would, and now the cars run over that very spot. It's been a long time, Joe, but the last ten years have been longer than all the rest."

THROUGH THE BALKAN.

The path grows steeper as we advance, for we are making a short cut over the shoulder of the mountain, and so we struggle up in single file, with occasional halts to breathe the horses, until, rounding an extremely rugged corner where some caution is to be shown in passing, we find ourselves at the top of a steep grassy slope, leading down to the green valley of Sveti Petka Monastery. Some maize fields tempt the sportsmen of the party to wander from the track in search of partridges, but evening is coming on, and we have still several miles to go before reaching our halting place. After a short rest in the courtyard of the monastery to allow our pack horses a chance of catching up, during which we are amused by the determined attacks upon our dogs of two gaunt sows in defense of their numerous litters, we mount again, and night has fallen as we clatter through the straggling village of Tcherova and enter the Khan yard. When our horses have been attended to we begin to think about ourselves. Tired, cold, and hungry, it is weary work waiting for the arrival of our pack horses with our food and wraps. There is a great granary behind the Khan, its four sides open to the winds of heaven, and here we make up beds of clean hay and settle ourselves down to wait for our truant Elia and his horses. From time to time we make descents upon the Kahn to see what eatables can be found there. The result is hardly satisfactory. The room is low, dirty, and full of smoke. A large square hole in the earthen floor contains a wood fire, over which culinary operations are going on. There is no chimney, and the roof is smoked as black as ebony. Round the fire are grouped half a dozen men and women, clad in sheepskins and course white woolen cloth of the country, redolent of garlic and innocent of soap. They are good, hospitable souls, however, and what they have is freely offered us. Two or three dozen eggs are boiled, and maize heads and paprikas (red pepper) roasted in the embers. But three-fourths of the eggs are of ancient date, and those of us are rash enough to try the paprikas will remember for many a day that Europeans cannot boast the leathery toughness of Bulgarian mouths and throats.

GREENLAND VEGETABLES.

In Greenland some attempts have been made to raise some of the common plants of European gardens. At the Danish station of Godthaab (latitude 64 deg.), close to the open sea, turnips, radishes, lettuces and parsley are almost the only plants that can be cultivated with any success. The turnip, indeed, requires a favorable summer to produce anything like tolerable specimens. The cabbage are scarcely worthy of the name; but at two island stations up the fjord, about thirty miles north of Godthaab, the climate is strikingly different. Here, Dr. Rink informs us, turnips always come to perfection; carrots prosper well, and attain a fair size; and cabbages, though unable to develop thick stalks, yet produce tolerably large leaves, which the provident Danes stow away for winter use.

Attempts have been made to cultivate potatoes, but the tubers never attain a size larger than marbles, and are only grown and eaten as curiosities. Under the most favorable circumstances green peas only produce shells, in which the peas are barely recognizable. This is within the Artic Circle, or at least on its immediate borders. In South Greenland—the site of the old Norsemen's settlements—horticulture is practiced under more favorable circumstances. At some of the posts, in about the same latitude as Christiana, good carrots have been produced, and in a forcing-frame strawberries have grown well and yielded fruit for several years, but they afterward died, owing probably to the severity of the climate.

At Julianshaab turnips often attain a weight of more than half a pound, and are fit for the table in the middle of July. Radishes are fit to be eaten in the middle of June. Rhubarb grows pretty vigorously, and can be raised from seeds. Green cabbage attains a good size, but never the normal taste and pungency of the vegetable. At Jakobshavn, in 69 deg. 13 m., our good friend Dr. Pfaff used to raise a few radishes, and the locality being sheltered, the tiny patch of earth on the rocks, which in that remote place passed for a garden, produced "crops" almost as luxuriant as Gothaab in the south.

LAKE REGIONS OF FINLAND.

Everybody loves his own country—with the Finns this love becomes a passion, as powerful as the passion of the Scottish Highlander for his "land of mountain and of flood;" and it has the same source. We can easily understand the nostaegy of the Highlander who yearns for a glimpse of the roots "where the snowflake reposes," for the "dark frowning beauties" of his native mountains, which, in their ever changing aspects, reflect the moods and phases of the human mind—of life itself. The same is true of dwellers by the sea; it is true again of the inhabtant of the lake regions like Finland, where water and soil are inextricably interwoven each with the other; they live for him, and are ever and always assuming new moods and expressions. Finland is a poor country, but it is a fine country, and has a stamp of originality. Its like may be sought for in vain even in the lake district of England or among the inland seas of Canada. Where else, indeed, can the Finns find this network of land and water, this tangled skein of lake and sea, and a shore, so full of contrasts, and yet forming an inseparable and enchanting whole? Where find these millions of islands—of lovely rocks, giving footing to a few pines and birches which seem to grow from beneath the water; these thousand of ever-varying tints spreading over the lakes as the sun slowly moves almost in the horizon, unwilling to go down, or leaving behind it the shining twilight which meets in the north with the aurora of the morning? Nowhere else will the Finn find a country which breathes the same mild and sweet harmony, grace and melancholy, which matches so well with the dreamy pensiveness of his character.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

One of the first things for which I looked here was the fishing industry; but I found it not. There is evidently only one sailing vessel on the lake, and but a very small handful of clumsy row-boats. When one of these boats get out of order there is general consternation, it is said, for the art of shipbuilding is no longer known here. When we sent our servant with instructions to procure Galilee fish for dinner he was unable to find a single fish in the market. This is especially strange, inasmuch as I have had positive evidence that the water swarm with piscatorial life to-day, just as in the days when Christ called Galilean fishermen to his discipleship. Yet fishing is still carried on here on a small scale. Even last night I saw a boat push out to sea with nets on board, just as Simon did, no doubt, when he was bound to "toil all night" at the same business. This leads me to guess, or, at least, to hope, that the citizens were not quite so lazy and worthless in the days of the Son of Man. They could not have been any worse. The modern Galilean would ride two-thirds the way around the lake on the ragged back of a donkey or a came rather than display the enterprise required to effect a crossing in one-sixth the time by boat. Stupidity and cupidity are everywhere linked in a way that tries Occidental patience.

THE GOLD-BEATER'S ART.

If a sheet of gold leaf is held up against the light it appears to be a vivid green color; this means that the light is transmitted through the leaf. When it is considered that this leaf is a piece of solid metal, a better idea of the extreme tenuity of thickness of the leaf can be comprehended than by any comparison by figures; nothing made by the hand of man equals it in thinness. The extreme thinness is produced by patient hammering, the hammers weighing from seven to twenty pounds, the lighter hammers being first used. When the true method of this beating is understood, the wonder expressed sometimes that gold-leaf beating should not be relegated to machinery, ceases; the art belongs to the highest department of human skill and judgment. Apprentices have served a term, and have been compelled to abandon the business, because they never could acquire the requisite skill and judgment combined necessary to become successful workmen.

A BARK CANOE, CANADA.

A bark canoe is only one man's load; he turns it upside down, and walks with it on his head. A man toiling across a portage in this attitude is a somewhat grotesque sight, suggesting a monstrous new kind of snail. Then the canoe will go over shallows where anything else would stick, and as for handiness, an expert canoeman will almost turn it round with one twist of the paddle. Repairs are frequent but simple, consisting mainly in the free application to damaged places of a resinous gum kept in store for that purpose. Speed is a secondary consideration; you cannot go fast paddling up, and you cannot help going fast coming down. We came down a reach in half an hour that we had taken half a day to work up. Often towing and poling have to be resorted to to make way against a heavy current. Paddling, though a more wasteful application of muscular work than rowing, is less fatiguing when the pace is not forced, and after a little practice becomes a very delectable exercise. The traveler embarked on a canoe voyage has to carry most things with him. Along the river there are only scattered farm houses, and the only certain and comfortable way of securing shelter for the night is to camp out. The tents and other necessaries form the cargo of the canoes. It is astonishing how much stuff can be stowed away in a canoe that looks quite small—another merit of the savage birch-bark vessel as compared with European boats. Every night we choose our camping ground, pitch our tents, and make our camp fire; this last is of great importance, not only for warmth and brightness, but for driving away insects, the only drawback in a life otherwise perfect. When people play at camping out in England they make a fire a foot or two across over which they hang a kettle on three sticks. In Canada you make a fire of logs five or six feet long, or maybe whole roots of pine or cedar, which will burn all night. The trouble of chopping the wood up small would be greater than that of burning it as it is, and its cost is nothing. In many places, indeed, the best fuel is drift-wood, which could in no way be made otherwise useful. Even in summer nights the fire is a welcome companion, and after a day's work at paddling hot tea is the best of drinks whatever the temperature may be—not that other drink would be easy to get if one wanted it, but no such want is felt.

LANGUAGE OF THE RED INDIANS.

One singular fact is the infinite diversity of language. Not only every tribe, but every band, of which there are sometimes fifty in a single tribe, has its own dialect or jargon, perfectly unintelligible to all who do not belong to the band. In all times the Indians have disdained to learn even a few words of an enemy's language. Stranger yet, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes for three-quarters of a century have been firm friends, camping and hunting together and making war upon the same enemies at the same time. The children constantly romp and play together in the common camp. Yet not one in ten of either tribe can hold the most ordinary conversation in the language of the other.

Unable to speak each other's language the Indians of the West have constructed a wonderful sign language by which they hold intercourse. Gestures, signs, are more or less natural to every one. Among the plains Indians alone have they reached their most wonderful development. So complicated and elaborate is the sign language, consisting of countless gestures and movements the slightest variation in which marks wide differences in meaning, that only a few Indians in a tribe are complete masters of it, and the masses can only use it slightly. The signs do not indicate letters nor words, as with the deaf and dumb, but ideas. There is one sign to indicate hunger, another for "stop talking," another for summer, and so on infinitely. Yet an expert sign talker will either make or interpret a long speech, which consists of an infinite number of signs following each other with lightning-like rapidity. Two strange Indians will meet on horseback, each unable to understand a spoken word

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell,
J. E. Bittenbender.,} Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

General Grant is astonishing his physicians. He has been growing stronger and better for the past week, and is now able to ride out. It is his intention to spend the summer in the Catskill mountains.

Governor Pattison vetoed the bill giving an additional law Judge to Chester county, and now the Sunbury Bar is afraid that the effort to secure another Judge for Northumberland county will not prove successful.

The prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties detween England and Russia are not so encouraging. Russia has sent out thirty-two war vessels, fully equipped, and sailing under sealed orders. The Russian government is throwing off the mask, declaring that England must concede its demands or fight. The English Cabinet appears anxious to delay the commencement of hostilities.

The steamship Roanoke, while coming down James River a few nights ago with her electric light in full blaze, ran into a flock of canvasback ducks and played sad havoc with them. The birds, dazzled and bewildered by the brilliancy of the electric light, flew into the rigging and against the house and hundreds of them fell dead on the deck, while a large number tumbled into the water.

Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Kansas, Michigan, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Maine have within a year passed laws providing for instruction in physiology in the public schools, with special reference to the effect of alcoholic liquors on bodily health; and there is a prospect of similar legislation in West Virginia, Illinois and some other States. Local option laws have been adopted by three States. Kansas has strengthened her prohibitory law, and Iowa has held through her courts that her prohibitory law is constitutional. Oregon has adopted a bill submitting a constitutional prohibition to the people.

Fred Douglass is reported to have said in a recent speech that the republican party is no longer the party of great moral ideas. The Philadelphia *Press* says this is a joke which will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that Douglass holds a fat office in Washington and desires to keep on the right side of the administration. The *Press* may be right about this. Fred. Douglass is a republican and always has been one, and as the practice of that party is to keep in office at any expense, it would not be surprising if Mr. Douglass were carrying out the teachings of his party, even if it becomes necessary to repudiate it altogether. But is it not a little unkind for the *Press* to attempt to impeach the motives of a man who has always been one of the great and shining lights of the G. O. P.?

THE DOG TAX.

In the first number of the *Sentinel* under the new management an editorial is printed under the above heading. After referring to the law requiring the county treasurer to keep separate accounts of money arising from dog tax, and appropriating the fund to the payment of damages for sheep destroyed by dogs, the writer proceeds to show figures whose compilation must have required some time. He says:

"Now speaking from recollection as far back as 1866, the said fund was then more than a year in arrears. Now passing up to Jan. 1, 1874, the difference between the unpaid sheep orders and the uncollected taxes for said fund was in arrear $435.60; in 1875, $611.25; in 1876, $393.55; in 1877, $165.12.

In 1878 there was due the fund $16.87; in 1879, $716.18; in 1880, 1296.43; and in 1881, $1785.83.

Then at the settlement of Jan. 1881, there was taken from the dog fund, and thrown into the County, the sum of $500; Jan. 1882, $950.00; Jan. 1883, $860.00; Jan. 1884, $600.00; Jan. 1885, $813.38; making a total of $3723.38.

Now the point we wish to bring before the public is whether under the law the County Commissioners and County Treasurer have any legal right to appropriate the dox tax to county purposes.

We think there is no more authority to do that than there would be to appropriate county money to pay sheep damages. And if we are correct and we feel confident we are, there is an error; and instead of doing this when ever there is a surplus of dog money, the tax on dogs should be reduced or abandoned altogether, or until such time that said levy of tax on dogs is needed for the uses and purposes provided for by the said act."

The law under which the Commissioners have acted in this matter, appears to have escaped the attention of the *Sentinel*. It was passed in 1881, and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of any county in this commonwealth, in which a fund is raised by taxing dogs for the purpose of paying for damages done by dogs to sheep of residents thereof, where the same is under the control of said county commissioners, are hereby authorized to cause, from time to time, so much of the said fund to be transferred to the general county fund, as in their judgment is not necessary to pay the damages aforesaid."

But even without this Act of Assembly, the commissioners would have no right either to reduce the tax on dogs, nor to abandon it altogether as proposed by our contemporary. The Act of 1857 passed for Blair and extended to Columbia county fixes the tax at 50 cents per dog. The Act says, it *shall* be the duty of the commissioners to cause an accurate return of all dogs to to be made; they *shall* levy and cause to be collected annually a tax of fifty cents, etc. This is mandatory and not optional, and the commissioners could be compelled by *mandamus* to levy and collect such tax.

From the above it will be seen that there is full authority for the payment of the surplus of the dog tax into the county fund, and that there would be no authority in law either for the reduction or abandoument of the dog tax. "If we are correct, and we feel confident we are," the *Sentinel* is mistaken.

Mr. Cleveland's Non-Partisan Administration is What the Country Needs.

From the Sioux Falls Times

In his appointments hitherto it is certain that Mr. Cleveland has paid very little attention to the claims of the machine politicians. Instead of this, he has placed in the front ranks the interests of the public service. He is evidently resolved to give the country a good Administration, and he leaves the discontent of the Democratic politicians to take care of itself.

What will these discontented Democratic seekers do? Will they turn against the Administration? Will they let the Democratic party be beaten? Assuming that they do this, the question is whether the Administration would allow itself to be disturbed on that account. If it remains, the Democratic office seekers will have gained nothing. But, assuming that the Democratic party or that the masses of well-disposed citizens who with it gather around Mr. Cleveland should compel the Democratic politicians to support the Administration, or, in spite of the politicians, carry it safely through at the polls, what then?

It must be remembered that Cleveland never pleased the politicians, that his nomination was furiously resisted by a great share of them at Chicago, and that, in truth, it was forced upon the Convention by the reform element. Will not the same force still suffice to keep the spoils politicians in subjection?

If the Cleveland Administration satisfies the mass of the Democracy and other citizens, they ought to be in a situation to create an organization upon which the Administration can lean, and which will give it in the elections the necessary votes, and in Congress enable it to carry through the needful measures.

In the experiment which the President is engaged in the government of the people is in a great degree at stake. If a good Administration is deserted by its party for the simple reason that it is good, and if it finds among the people no compensation for this desertion, the mainstay of our important institutions would be broken, and there would be no hope for any lasting reform hereafter.

No Faith in Petitions.

President Cleveland tells a story of how he lost faith in petitions for place, which has a moral. When he was elected mayor of Buffalo the first vacancy he was called upon to fill was that of chief of police. There were a number of applicants. One of these had a mammoth petition in his favor signed by any number of the citizens of Buffalo. Mayor, now President Cleveland, was impressed with the magnitude of the petition and the eminent respectability of the signers. He was about to confer the appointment upon the much indorsed applicant, when one or two of his personal friends entered an objection, and said that the contemplated appointment would not do. "But," said Mr. Cleveland, "look at the signatures to this petition in his favor." After some persuasion, Mr. Cleveland, at the request of his objecting friends, agreed to hold the matter open for a few days. In a day or two after a second petition was presented by these friends to Mr. Cleveland. It was signed by some of his most personal and valuable friends. It was addressed not to Mayor Cleveland, but to "His Excellency, the Governor of New York." It recited that Mayor Cleveland was not fit to hold office, that he was guilty of embezzlement and misdemeanors and ought to be impeached. These allegations coming from his best friends, Mr. Cleveland was at first startled. Then the explanations followed. The paper had been signed by men who had not read its declaratory preamble, and who would not have signed it if they had. Still it served the purpose to show how easy a thing it is to get a number of siguatures on a paper. Mr. Cleveland confessed then and there that he was not as much impressed with the much endorsed applicant for the chief of police as he had heretofore been, and gave the appointment to another man. Just now this scrap of history will serve to show that President Cleveland is not overawed by a mammoth petition recommending candidates for office. He has had experience of how easy it is to manage such matters.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1885.

President Cleveland has had as much hand shaking as usual to do this week, and unless some one shall soon invent and patent an automatic presidential hand shaker there will be need of a deputy or assistant president to perform this duty alone. Negro delegations have predominated at the White House this week. The bishops and pastors of the African Methodist Conference called upon the President, and their foreman made an introductory address which was nearly as long as a sermon. The same day Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet reviewed the emancipation procession of colored people, which passed before them as they stood on the front portico of the presidential mansion.

In the Departments the work goes bravely on, and to those who know the past condition of the Departments is thus saying a great deal. A remarkable change has come over them. The clerks are all doing real work, and surprising everybody and especially themselves. For several years past it has been very unusual to find a department or a bureau of a department here in Washington with the current work up to date. It is not uncommon to find offices months behind, and some of them even longer than months. Whenever anything of this kind has happened little success has attended efforts to even up the business. Sometimes, it is true, this has been occasioned by much extra work imposed on a force not quite sufficient in numbers, but generally it has been due to inefficient and lazy clerks, whose interest in the payroll over shadowed completely their concern in the work of the Government. Changes now going on indicate that this hap-hazard way of doing business has had its best days. Those Departments and Bureaus which are behind with their accounts and reports are to catch up with the current business, and when that is done each day's work is to be finished each day.

This is as it should be and is just what every well-regulated house would have done by its own employes. It will necessitate, of course, a thorough overhauling of the different bureaus and the discharge of idle and incapable clerks of both sexes, who have heretofore relied upon political influence to keep them in place.

It will demand the retention of good servants and the displacement of bad and the general recognition that a day's work must be given for a day's pay.

An occasional howl of rage in the Republican morning paper announces that the official head of a Republican worker has fallen into the place of wailing and gnashing of teeth, but as yet this good work has hardly begun. There will be more of it anon and if the Republican paper is going to howl about such a little thing as chopping off official heads, it will have to issue a double sheet and an extra edition.

Some Democrats are impatient at the delay in discharging a class of Republicans who are notoriously unfit for their places; but these should reflect that it requires time to select proper substitutes, and consider the tremendous difficulties that confront the Administration. There are knotty legal questions to be considered in the matter and the manner of removals. It would be just as reasonable to substitute a full force of new employees in a watch factory at a single stroke as to contend that the President should at once turn the Republicans out and replace them by Democrats.

The "committee on economy" which is inquiring into the methods of business in the Treasury Department will be engaged for some weeks, perhaps months, before they are ready to report. "Thus far we have simply scratched around in a few of the bureaus," said one of the committee today, "and as it is our intention to go right into everything, we cannot rush things through in a hurry."

With the entrance of a new Administration there was naturally considerable interest felt in society circles as to the ladies of the Cabinet and their characteristics. From all accounts the impressions formed by contact with Miss Cleveland and the ladies who will, for the next four years, be prominent factors in the social world, are of the most flattering description. Some of ladies of society here paid particular attention to noting the effects of the new element and their verdict was that society was in safe hands and no disagreeable frictions would occur.

The Dolphin Money.

JOHN ROACH'S TROUBLES WITH A SECRETARY WHO IS NEITHER A ROBESON NOR A CHANDLER.

All contracts for the construction of ships for the navy contain a clause reserving ten per cent. of the price to be paid as a protection to the Government and a guarantee of faithful performance. After completion, if satisfactory inspection is passed, this reserve fund goes to the contractor. If the work is not satisfactory, the reserve fund is applied to remedy imperfections.

A clause of this character binds the contacts with John Roach for the construction of the Dolphin, the Boston the Atlanta, and the Chicago. The Dolphin is the only one of the four that is finished, but that vessel has not been yet accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. A commission of officers has been appointed to decide whether the conditions of the contract have been carried out.

Mr. Roach made a claim on the reserve fund before either of the ships was completed. The new President of the Advisory Board demurred to any payment, until after the final inspection. Mr. Chandler insisted that Roach could be partially paid from this reserve, in proportion to the work done. He procured an opinion to this effect from "Brewster, Attorney-General." and the Advisory Board receded from its former position.

Roach received large sums from the reserve for the Dolphin, the Atlanta, and the Boston, right in the face of the contracts and against the practice of the department. The act of March 3, 1883, which authorizes the construction of these ships, says:

No such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract, with the advice and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board.

Mr. Chandler drafted this law himself, and the Robeson Congress passed it in conformity with his wishes. Mr. Roach now objects to a proper compliance with the terms which he originally prescribed, with the view of disarming opposition to the projects he had prepared. It is not pleasant for the engineer to be hoisted with his own petard, and Mr Roach does not like to be held to "strict conformity with the contracts" nor to be inspected by the officers who have no fear of Chandler before their eyes.

A Rabbi's Suicide

Rev. Dr. Stern, a Jewish Rabbi, committed suicide at the Wyoming Valley house at Wilkes-Barrre last Saturday by taking laudanum. When found he was stretched on the bed in his underclothing, unconscious and scarcely breathing.

On the table at the bedside were several vials empty and smelling of opium. There were also one or two letters and sheets of paper on the table, one of the latter containing the following words: "Took poison at 10.10; head clear at 10.15."

Two of the papers found on the table were intended for the public. One had been written when the Doctor had evidently intended killing himself in Philadelphia. It was dated in that city, and was as follows:

WEARIED WITH THE WORLD'S INJUSTICE.

"Having arrived at the deliberate conclusian to end a life which has been to me a source of pain and turmoil, and not knowing exactly what day I will carry my purpose into execution, I deem it right and wise to write the following: My name is Dr. Stern; aged about 31; place of birth, Manchester, Eng.; occupation, Jewish Rabbi. There are quite a number of gentlemen who know me in this city. Mr. D. Klein, 1112 Market Street; Mr. Herman Heller on Arch, and others. Under no circumstances shall any rabbi or clergyman of any denomination officially act at my grave. Whatever money or gold jewelry is found on my person I bequeath to the poor. The only reason that I have to give the world for my act is that after a struggle of ten years I have become convinced that injustice and selfishness rule the world, and that I possess neither strength nor inclination to continue the struggle any longer. I am weary. [Signed]

"DR. DAVID STERN."

The other letter was as follows: "Should any religious ceremonies by a friend of mine take place, I command that it shall consist of reading the third chapter of Ecclesiastes, from verse nine to the end, followed by the fifty third chapter of Isaiah—that and nothing else. My curses upon him who disobeys, changes or modifies."

Another of the letters was sealed, marked private and addressed to A. B. Weil, of Wilkesbarre, a personal friend of the Rabbi.

On a third was the folowing: "No humbug; no white rags. Bury me in the best broadcloth suit there is in the room. Let me wear my ring and gold sleeve buttons. Let the ceremony be as laid down in the other paper. Here occurred some names of persons whom he wished to be the pall-bearers.

Dr. Stern was a man of unusual mental abilities and an advanced thinker. His liberality of thought and speech made him many enemies in Wilkes-Barre during his three years' pastorate of the Jewish Temple there and eventually led to the severing of the pastoral relations. He resigned his charge about three months ago, and since then has been chiefly in New York lecturing and waiting for a call from some congregation. He received none, however. It is supposed that this disappointment produced despondency, and led to the commission of the deed. He had no property, and, it is believed, died almost in want.

Rabbi Stern's father was a noted Rabbi of Manchester, England. He was born in Germany and his mother in Turkey. He has no relatives in this country, but has an aunt in Constantinople and other relatives in Manchester, England. He has been in this country about twelve years and has had charge of congregations at Natchez, Miss.; Peoria, Ill., and at places in West Virginia and Mississippi. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the New York *Herald* and other leading papers.

News About Grant.

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED OF THE CHANGES IN THE SICKROOM.

New York Letter to Baltimore American.

The New York newspapers have set on General Grant what they term the death watch. He may die at any moment and may be alive three months hence. But whenever he does die the newspapers must instantly have the news; hence some one must watch the house for the newspapers all the time. The chief papers have hired a convenient room close to the Grant residence, and there all day and all night sit a group of reporters waiting for General Grant to die. They have books and a card-table and the daily newspapers, and whatever occurs to them may be of aid to pass away the wearisome hours. They are well paid for their trouble, and among them are some of the most trustworthy newspaper men in the city. It is very responsibile work, and men who are of irregular habits are not selected for it.

At stated hours in the day and night the Grant mansion is visited and Col onel Fred Grant tells the reporters how the General has just passed the preceding hours. Twice a day and just before midnight the physicians are seen, and they tell the reporters the condition of their distinguished patient. The work speedily becomes reduced to system, and the plan renders both the family and the physicians much more freedom than when the bell was rung twenty-five times a day by the representatives of the press in pursuit of information. The newspapers headquarters in Grant's case has become noted already, and is bound to become more so as the time runs on.

Probably it may not be kept open so long as was the room in which the reporters waited so long for the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. There the death watch was kept up for just seven months, and a jolly time, indeed the boys had. The room became a clubroom, known to half the newspaper men in town, and they dropped in and out, and played cards and had a good time generally. Charles O'Connor, too, gave the press of New York much trouble and expense, and ended it by getting well instead of dying. When, years afterward, he did die, at Nantucket, he got a very brief notice. Another notable newspaper wait was in the long absence of the jury in the Beecher-Tilton suit. There, too, a room was hired, and the newspaper men used it while waiting for the verdict that never came. The chief newspapers have obituary notices of General Grant, descriptive of his last days, headings and everything save the bare announcement of death all set in type and made up, ready to rush out an extra with all possible haste after the fatal moment is announced.

The Parting of Lee and His Generals

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette

Amid the ruins of their capital, with bare, bowed heads, in utter silence and bitter tears, Lee and his Generals separated and went their several ways to homes destroyed, families broken up and scattered, and often into exile and oblivion.

The final parting was in front of Lee's mansion in Richmond, two days after Appomattox. Lee's house is an ordinary square brick, standing alone on Franklin street, one square from the Capitol. All the other houses on the square are connected. Upon the afternoon of the second day after the surrender people in that vicinity were surprised to see come riding up the street from the south a company of Confederate horsemen. They were unarmed. Their gray uniforms were worn, soiled, and often tattered, their trappings old and patched. They wore slouched hats, and here and there was a feather remaining of the once smart and jaunty drooping plume of the Confederate cavalryman. They were bronzed and browned and bearded. They sat erect and came on with the splendid horsemanship for which they were noted. Upon the collars of some of the gray jackets could still be seen the faded and tarnished gilt stars, the emblems of the wearers' rank.

In front of them rode Lee. His two hands held the loosely swinging reins and rested upon the pommel. His head was bent and his eyes were looking straight ahead from under his downcast brow, but they seemed to see nothing.

As the troops cantered up to his old home his horse stopped at the gate, and he aroused himself suddenly, as from a dream, and cast his eyes upon familiar windows and then around over the group of gallant soldiers who had followed his fortunes for four bloody years and gone down in defeat under his banner.

The end of it all had come at last. He threw himself from his horse, and all his companions followed his action. They stood hat in hand, with an arm through the bridle rein, while Lee went from man to man, grasping each hand, looking intently into each face as though he would press it upon his memory forever. Then he turned and walked through the gate and up the steps to his door. As a servant opened the door he paused with his left foot upon the veranda, his right upon the last step and looked back for the last time. Not a word had been spoken, not a good day uttered. There was no sound heard but that of sobs as these unkempt and grizzled heroes of a hundred battles leaned their heads against the shoulders of their horses and wept.

Lee gave one look, and broke down at last. His hands were over his eyes, his frame shook with sobs, as he turned quickly and disappeared into his lonely house. With the closing of the door behind him ended forever the wild dream of the Southern Confederacy.

Mordansville.

Sands & Elder started their woolen mill on Monday of last week and are running out yarn pretty lively. They expect to do a large business this summer. They received a warp last week from Philadelphia for satinet, and expect to make some fine cloth out of it.

J. P. Sands was ill last week from a very heavy cold.

John Crawford, son of Philip Crawford is very low with consumption.

Mr. John Mordan is enjoying good health for an old man. He started out with the fishing pole Saturday afternoon and came back with something less than sixteen fish and a ground hog thrown in.

Daniel Mordan has started his saw-smill, and is sawing quite rapid now while the water holds up.

We have a couple of musical instruments in our town, but we all would rather hear the dinner bell.

Sands and Eves say butter is scarce just now, but think it will be plenty when the grass grows.

The people in this vicinity had a birthday surprise for S. C. Beagle and wife, week before last and had a splendid time.

Clifton Kindt of Frosty Valley was home Saturday for his furniture. He is going to house keeping in Frosty Valley.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St. N. Y.

aug 14-1 y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Arwilla L. Davis, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia Co., bounded on the north by the public road leading from Fishingcreek to Cambra on the east by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the south by lands of George W. Cadwallader, and on the west by lands of R. W. Lemon, containing 2½ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN S. KLINE,
Apr 3-4t Executor.

OPERA HOUSE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, April 29th,

MATTIE VICKERS,

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE, AS

JACQUINE,

Supported by the Popular Comedian,

MR. CHAS. S. ROGERS

And a superb Dramatic Company, in Charles Gayler's Realistic Comedy-Drama, Entitled

JACQUINE,
—OR—
PASTE AND DIAMONDS.

Produced with every attention to detail, and interpreted by a carefully selected Company.

Popular prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Seats on sale at McKinney's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. ALLEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Wm. J Allen, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE W. SUPLEE,
Jerseytown, Pa. Executor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK H. KAMBECK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Frederick H. Kambeck, late of Jackson township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administratrix without delay.

CATHERINE KAMBECK,
Apr 24-6w Administratrix.
Derr's P. O.

GRAND JURORS.

MAY TERM, 1885.

Bloom—Augustus Friend, Samuel Gigger, W. R. Bingman.
Briarcreek—A K Adleman, H J Edwards, Francis Evans.
Berwick—H C Freas, Geo Moorhead.
Benton—John Esbelman.
Catawissa—A. T. Lewis, Charles Schmick.
Centre—T. U. Schweppenheiser.
Centralia—Geo. Brady.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Raber.
Greenwood—John Leggott, Elijah Lemon, Jona C. Robbins.
Locust—Solomon Leiby.
Main—Charles Reichart, Calvin Wyman.
Millin—W. C. Hartzel.
Mt. Pleasant—Adam Welliver.
Montour—John S Mensch.
Scott—B. F. Seighard.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill, Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereupon the Libel of the said Mary A. Hill a subpœna was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said Bellanor should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpœna due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an alias subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY,
mar 13t4 Sheriff.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia county their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said court on Monday the 4th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Name.	Twp. or Bor.	
B. Berger,	Berwick,	Bottler
Berger, Hinchart,	Berwick bor,	restaurant
Billman, G. W.,	Conyngham twp,	hotel
Blosser, Jacob,	Scott "	"
Brown, Jane E.,	Bloomsburg "	"
Boran, Thomas,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Boyer, Frederick,	Berwick "	hotel
Collins, Thomas,	Centralia "	restaurant
Deitterich, C. H.,	Hemlock twp,	hotel
Drake Lemuel,	Benton "	"
Fairman, Reece,	Scott "	"
Farrell, Robert,	Centralia bor,	restaurant
Fetterman, Charles,	" "	"
Giger, William,	Bloomsburg	hotel
Gilmore, Wm. H.,	"	restaurant
Girton, Jacob L.,	"	"
Goldsworthy, James,	Centralia bor.	hotel
Gross, Peter,	Bloomsburg	bottler
Haggerty, James,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Hartline, Samuel	Greenwood twp.	ho el
Hess, Aaron W.,	Mifflin "	"
Hess, Hiram,	Benton "	"
Hollingshead, David,	Catawissa "	restaurant
Holmes, William O.,	Montour "	hotel
Jacoby, O. A.,	Bloomsburg	liquor store
Klase G. W.,	Berwick bor.	hotel
Keller, John P.,	" "	bottler
Kistler Hester,	Catawissa	hotel
Kline, John L.,	Conyngham twp.	"
Knorr, Nathan,	Locust "	"
Leby Samuel,	Roaringcreek "	restaurant
Longenberger, Jeremiah E.,	Main "	hotel
Maley George,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Monroe Mary	Conyngham twp.	"
McFadden Edward,	Centralia bor.	"
McLaughlin Arthur,	" "	liquor store
Nertney John,	" "	"
O'Conner Johanna,	" "	"
Perry, T. W.,	Sugarloaf	hotel
Ryan, Michael J.,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Rooney, A. C.,	" "	"
Rinour, Jesse,	Greenwood twp.	hotel
Smith, A. S.,	Madison "	"
Smith, J. Potter,	Beaver "	"
Smith, J. Potter	" "	bottler
Stohner, Bern ard,	Bloomsburg	restaurant
Sponenberg, Benj.	Berwick bor.	"
Sweeney, W. J.,	Centralia "	"
Yeager, Wellington,	Locust twp,	hotel
Yeager Lloyd,	Catawissa twp.	"
Yetter, W. A.,	" "	"
Yetter, Boyd R.,	Main "	"
Yoder, Aaron,	Locust "	restaurant

G. M. QUICK, WM. H. SNYDER,
Deputy. Clerk.
Clerk's Office April 18 1885.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to court on the first Monday of May A. D. 1885 a d confirmed nisi and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. Michael Mensch estate deceased, Franklin, personalty $300.00.
2. David Achenbach estate deceased, Orange, personalty $300.00.
3. Abraham N Lillie estate deceased, Franklin, personalty $243.00.
4. George Hess estate deceased, sugarloaf, personalty $ 9. 0.
5. W. M. De witt estate deceased, Greenwood, realty $128.05, personalty $ 98.95.
6. Enoch Kester estate, deceased, Locust, personalty, $30.00.
7. Stephen Crawford estate deceased, Mt. Pleasant, personalty, $58.25.
8. R. H. Little estate deceased, Berwick, personalty $299.85. Appraisement to Garrick Mallery, guardian of Wilbur H Little minor.
9. O. W. Walter estate deceased, Catawissa, personalty $191.70, realty $108.30.
10. Elias Krum estate deceased, Scott, personalty $49.75, realty $250.25.
11. Jacob Keller estate deceased, Jackson, realty $300.00.
12. William West estate deceased, Berwick, personalty, $300.00.
13. Samuel Hagenbuch estate deceased, Orange realty $148.65, personalty $151.35.
14. Albert W. Eaton estate deceased, Briarcreek personalty $157.65.
15. A. L. Davis estate deceased, Benton, realty $300.00.
16. M. E Caswell estate deceased, Bloomsburg, personalty, $9 0.00.
17. William J. Allen estate deceased, Madison, personalty, $300.00.
18. Jacob Keefer estate deceased, Catawissa, realty $240.00, personalty, $41.40.

G. M. QUICK, WM. H. SNYDER,
Deputy. Clerk.
Clerks Office April 18 1885.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of May next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 2nd day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1885, and confirmed after the Fourth day of said Term unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The first account of George W. Correll, Trustee of George Hidlay, under the last will and testament of George Hidlay. WM. H. SNYDER,
Bloomsburg, April 6th, 1885. Clerk O. C.
4-10-4t

TRIAL LIST.

B H Crevelling Ext de vs Mary Snyder.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E Keefer & Co et al.
D B Frederick, ex ux vs Edward Lyons.
Frederick Bowers use vs D B & W R R Co.
Stephen Bittenbender vs Samuel Bower et al.
Henry Thomas vs Benjamin Gearhart et al.
W N M Grier vs James McKinney, Ex et al.
Thomas Geraghty vs William Lemoyne et al.
Hohr Neiheart et ux vs Wm B. Patterson.
Gideon Stecker's Adm vs Thomas Hickey.
Jacob Haines vs N & W B R Co.
W G Yetter vs N & W B R Co.
Jane Moyer vs James Lewar's Administrator.
Orangeville M S F & L Association vs R A Hendrie.
John Longenberger vs Aaron Hess et al.
George Bowers vs Thomas Geraghty.
James Lewar's Administrator vs Jacob Weaver et ux.
M G Hughes et al vs Edward T Owen
Andrew Croll vs N & W B Ry Co.
McCready Bros vs Com M P Jones.
Daniel S Landach vs J W Smith et al.
Adams & Son vs Francis Evans Trustee.
Isaac C Barrel vs P & R R R Co.
William Ebner vs M G Smith.
Daniel Zarr et al vs G W Bethnyder et al.
Mary W Holmes vs J S Woods et al.
J K Robbins & Son vs Charles Hughes.
O D L Satterlee vs Charles Hughes.
H E Hesbrook vs William Mastellar.
Barting Albertson vs David T. Jones.
Peter Michael's heirs vs John Hostnagle.
Sarah S. Bean vs Daniel P Sayre.
Reuben Fagley's Executors vs John Ferry.
Jacob Boyer vs David Vanhorn.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E R & E A Berkelbine.
John Bobbey vs M M Harnett.
Theodore F Cralz vs Malasia Craig.
Frank Stewart vs Daniel Seyfert.
S H Wolf constable vs John K Yohe et al.
C B Brockway vs Locust Mt Coal & Iron Co.
Chas W McKeeby vs Chas B Brockway.
D F Seyfert vs E L Adams.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—B. F. Hicks, John Penman.
Benton—Theodore Lewis.
Berwick—W. I. Longey, Peter Overdorff.
Beaver—Conrad Deitz.
Briarcreek—Samuel Hauck.
Catawissa—Wm. Martz, I. Nonemaker.
Centre—Levi Allmans, Albert Shaffer.
Centralia—John Davis, John Miller.
Conyngham—Charles Wolbernan.
Fishingcreek—Reuben Boston, S. C. Crevelling, Abijah Lewis.
Hemlock—Francis Best, T. E. Sands, Hiram Sterling.
Main—J. E. Bishop.
Mifflin—James Large.
Madison—W. H. Dennott, John C. Shultz, Wm. Shetler.
Pine—Jeff Artley, Jacob Shultz, John K. Watts.
Roaringcreek—John Dyer, Joseph Levan.
Scott—Henry Reichner, Samuel McKamey.
Sugarloaf—Landon Lorish.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—S. C. Brown, John Farver, F. B. Hartman, W. H. Yetter.
Berwick—John Hill, J. S. McMurrie, Wiley Patterson, Daniel Salt, Henry Wantich.
Benton—W. L. Cole, Washington Knouse.
Briarcreek—S. T. Gunter.
Catawissa—Frank Bohman, G. F. Fenstermacher.
Centralia—Thomas Collins.
Fishincreek—Newton Long.
Franklin—Henry Gunshall.
Greenwood—Adam Utt.
Hemlock—John S. Seyhard.
Jackson—David Cole.
Madison—Uriah Wellfver.
Mifflin—John Kirkendall.
Mt. Pleasant—A. B. Sands.
Locust—H. Berling, r, Thomas Chevington, Henry Gable, Thomas Miller, R. M. Watkins.
Orange—C. K. Canfield.
Pine—Iram Pratt.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Williams.
Scott—John Roup.
Sugarloaf—Clarence Laubach

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1 00
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	37
Flour per barrel	5 & 6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	12
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	13
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Hides per lb	5 to 7

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 9.30 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 12:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 6.05 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

Sheriff Mourey was sick several days last week, but is able to be out again.

Dr. Ammerman of Orangeville spent Wednesday in town.

Messrs. Steele and Church of Ashland were in town on Monday.

F. B. Hartman is traveling for J. Saltzer

Judge Elwell is holding court in Wyoming county this week for Judge Sitzer.

Mrs. M. A. Watson of Jerseytown was in Philadelphia last week buying new millinery goods.

John Appleman of Buckhorn returned from his southern trip last Saturday. He was absent about two months and traveled about 5,000 miles, visiting many Southern States, and spending some time at the New Orleans Exposition. He looks as though the trip did him much good.

There are ten prisoners in the county jail.

J. J. Brower is doing a big trade in carpets.

The latest designs in wall paper at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

T. L. Gunton is building a house on his lot on West Fourth street.

C. C. Galignan has had a fine veranda put up at his dwelling on Third street.

The legislature has passed a law to punish defaulting tax collectors.

This is the last month for oysters. Make the most of it.

Beautiful ceiling and side wall decorations, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Large shad are selling here at 90 cents a pair.

A number of our citizens planted their garden seeds on Tuesday.

J. F. Caldwell bakes the finest bread in town. apr 3tf *

Old newspapers to put under carpets can be obtained at this office for 25 cents a hundred.

Eat Post, No. 250, G. A. R., of Bloomsburg will have a bean soup supper at their hall on Friday evening, May 1st.

Mercantile Appraiser Low is engaged in the discharge of his duties, and will soon have the list ready for publication.

Constable Woodward arrested another tramp on Saturday and lodged him in jail.

Lambert McHenry, son of Russell McHenry, caught a trout the other day measuring 14 3-4 inches, just below Benton.

P. T. Barnum will be at Williamsport with his great show on Monday, May 11th, and Danville, Tuesday, May, 12th.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Klein's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

Our new half-medium Gordon job press has arrived, and we are better prepared than ever for all kinds of job printing.

H. W. Sloan, sucessor to Lutz & Sloan, is offering some very fine bargains in dry goods.

Alfred McHenry went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods for his Benton store.

William Mosteller, of Madison township is erecting some new buildings on his place.

E. H. & R. R. Little have put up fine curtains, with their names lettered on, at their law office in the COLUMBIAN building.

New names are being daily added to our list, and they are all among the substantial men of the county. Let the good work progress.

We are indebted to several of our friends at Jerseytown for their kind attention and assistance during a recent visit to that place.

The sale of the personal property of the late Capt. W. J. Allen, at Jerseytown last week was largely attended, and the goods brought fair prices.

A six horse team drawing a large new engine and boiler from the Harrisburg Works, passed through town Wednesday morning. The machinery belongs S. C. Creasy.

Miss Mattie Vickers is no stranger to a Bloomsburg audience. She has been here before and was greeted by a large house. She comes again on Wednesday, April 29th. Secure seats at McKinney's.

Sunday was the first real spring day of the season. The sun was bright and warm, and many people seized the opportunity to take a drive. Pedestrians were also numerous.

Instead of the anticipated high water this spring, there was not sufficient water to float the logs in the small streams out of the mountains, and it is now feared there will not be sufficient logs brought to the mills for the season's sawing.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

The Supreme Court has refused a reargument in the case of S. P. Kase vs. The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company. This leaves a judgment standing against Mr. Kase of half a million dollars.

The *Times* says that the quantity of beer drank in Philadelphia makes an average of 500 glasses a year for every man, woman and child in the city. As many people do not drink any beer there, it is evident that there are some who get considerably more than their share.

Fresh bread rolls and cakes daily at Phillips'.

Silas Young of Light Street has an immense stock of lumber on hand.

We are under obligations to County Superintendent Grimes for recent favors.

Are you going to paper your walls? If so examine G. A. Clark's stock.

The paper hangers and painters are all busy and complain that they cannot get sufficient help to do their work.

Dr. Mears and wife of Numidia were in town on Tuesday. The Dr. attended a session of the Columbia county Medical Society.

Henry S. Reay closed his transactions with his drug store at Berwick, on Thursday. He will give his entire attention to the manufacture of paint at Rupert as heretofore.

Rev. Bridenbaugh, the newly-elected pastor of the Reformed congregation, is expected here on Friday of this week, and his installation will take place on Saturday. Services will be held morning and evening of the Sunday following.

County Superintendent Grimes observed "Arbor day" by preparing for planting shade trees in front of his residence in Light Street. His trees did not arrive until Friday, but the intent was to observe "Arbor Day."

Are you going to paint? If so send or write to H. S. Reay, Rupert, Pa., for prices of strictly pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Linseed Oil Putty, Ready-mixed and paste, Lead and Zinc Paints, Japan, Turpentine and Color. apr 24-1 mo

A Chinaman attracted considerable attention on Main street last Tuesday morning. He was dressed "allee same Melican man," but the peculiar features of his race are quite an unusual sight in our town.

Mr. G. C. Hart, Grand Worthy Chief of Grand Lodge of Good Templars will lecture in Hartmans' Hall, on Friday evening, April 24th, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. The public is invited.

S. C. Creasy and E. C. Wells have formed a co-partnership in the lumber business and have their yard on railroad street. They furnish all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, as well as doors, sash blinds and mouldings.

Ice Cream every day and evening at Phillips'.

There are fears that cholera may break out in this country this year. Whether well grounded or not, every precaution should be taken to prevent it. Clean up your cellars and grounds, and remove all refuse matter from your premises.

The base ball season will open up on the 1st of May. There has been no talk as yet so far as we are informed, of reorganizing the Bloom nine. There is no reason why a good club cannot be maintained here. Boys, agitate the subject.

You can suit yourself in the wall paper patterns, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Rev. S. M. Baumgardner, pastor of the Evangelical Church at Danville, will deliver a temperance lecture, entitled "The Hopeful side of the Temperance Question," in the Evangelical Church of Bloomsburg, on Thursday evening, April 30th at half past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. Admission free.

The Sunbury *Democrat* says that it has just finished printing ten paper books for the Supreme Court. That is more than are printed in all the offices of this county in two years. Only three or four cases a year go to the Supreme Court from here.

When you hear a man sneering at the local paper, you can safely bet that he does not squander his wealth in assisting to make them better, and that generally the papers have done more for him than he has for them. The man who cannot see the benefit arising to a town from its newspaper, hasn't the sense of an oyster, and he is about as much value to a town as a delinquent tax list.—*Ex.*

The choicest of confectionery can always be found at Phillips.

Jacob Stroup of Mt. Pleasant township was arrested on Tuesday and sent to the Danville asylum. His mind has been affected for some time, and recently he threatened the lives of his family, compelling them to kneel before him at the point of a musket. Complaint was made to the overseers, and the matter placed in Constable Woodward's hands who took him to Danville.

A mute named Alberson, living in Centre township, near Samuel Hidlay's was arrested on Thursday of last week for stealing a swarm of bees of Samuel Creveling. A hearing was given before Esquire Terwilliger of Light Street, and Alberson was lodged in jail until May term of Court. The bees were secreted in the garret of his house.

C. P. Zaner, son of John Zaner of Fishingcreek, cannot be surpassed in penmanship. He executes all sorts of designs with great skill and neatness. We have just received from him at Audubon, Iowa, where he is living with his brother, two specimens of his work. They are headings for the COLUMBIAN, and one of them contains an excellent likeness of President Cleveland. Mr. Zaner is a young man, and has already attained unusual proficiency in handling the pen.

Miss Mattie Vickers is unaffectedly fresh and buoyant. She seems to love her work, and to put her whole heart and soul into it. She has a demonstrative personality, and she knows how to exercise it. She has a style of her own, a novelty in her method and manner, quite distinct from any other artist in her special line. She never misses a point in the words she has to utter, whether humorous or pathetic. She can also deliver little bits of sentiment with exquisite tenderness. Her dancing is really inspiriting, we have not seen anything so full of animation and graceful ease. Criticism of the drama is unthought of in the presence of so strong and fascinating individuality.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bloomsburg Opera House, April 29th.

At the request of a subscriber we print the following Act of Assembly passed in 1872, entitled "An Act to prevent swine from running at large in the townships of Benton and Fishingercek, and in the town of Lightstreet.

That so much of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to prevent horses, cattle, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Forks township, in the county of Sullivan," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, as relates to swine, be and the same are hereby extended to the townships of Benton, Fishing Creek, and to the town of Lightstreet in the county of Columbia.

The Act passed for Forks township, Sullivan county, provides that any swine, &c., found running at large, or in the public roads, shall be considered as strays, and may be taken up by any person as such, and disposed of according to law.

A convention of manufacturers and dealers in hemlock lumber was held at Williamsport recently. Representatives of the hemlock trade from all parts of the state were present. The following schedule of prices for the season was agreed upon:

Joists and scantling, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, $11.50; 3x12, same length, $11.50; 2x4 to 2x12, 18 and 20 feet and 3x 12, 18 and 20 feet, $12; edge boards, 12 to 20 feet, $11; yard sizes, scantling, 22x24, $13; 2x3, 12, 14 and 16 feet, $13; 2x3, 18 and 20 feet, $13.50; stock, mill culls out 1x6, 1x10 and 1x12, $12.50; 1x6, 1x6, 1x10 and 1x12, stock 18 and 20 feet, with culls out, $13; 1x6, 1x10 and 1x12, stocks 12, 14, and 16 feet, culls out, $13.50; 1x6, 1x10 and 1x12, stocks 18 and 20 feet, culls all out, $14; edge plank, $11.

About all the lumbermen entered into the combination, and a resolution was adopted not to deal with any one who should be found guilty of cutting the prices adopted.

Since the death of Elisha H. Biggs there has been considerable discussion concerning the property inherited by him under his father's will, and its final disposition. One clause of the will gave the son a life estate in certain properties, and at his death the Episcopal Church of this town was to have half of the estate. There were other clauses, however, which rendered the testator's intention doubtful, and a case was made up between Charles Doebler and E. H. Biggs for the purpose of getting a decision of the court on the will. Mr. Biggs sold a house and lot on Third street, (the one now owned by Mr. Little,) to Mr. Doebler. When a deed was tendered Mr. Doebler refused to accept it on the ground that Biggs had only a life estate, and could not make a deed in fee simple. This formed an issue, and the court here decided that Mr. Biggs could make a good title for the property. An appeal was taken out, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. There may be an opportunity for some litigation in the matter yet, however. The property referred to is the Exchange Block and the Arcade.

Buckhorn.

The farmers are busy preparing the soil for oats. At present writing none have sowed yet.

Miss Maggie Tubbs of Benton, is stopping at her sister's, Mrs. White.

This week our good and faithful housewives are cleaning their yards. Next week they will begin the pleasant task of house cleaning. Husbands, are you ready?

Miss Anna Savidge of Benton, whiled away a few days with old friends of this place.

Messrs. Mapstone and Vicrey of Danville spent Sunday at Samuel Ohl's.

Misses Annie and Lillie Lanyan of Bloomsburg, were the guests of Miss Minnie Bennett, the 18th and 19th inst.

C. H. Moore and wife of Van Camp, were home Saturday and Sunday last.

John, that stove. Well, it must be carried out in the shanty, or pushed back in the chimney corner, or turned around, or put in the back closet, or else buy another if you won't move this one. John smiles to himself and thinks there is nothing mentioned in the certificate about moving stoves. By and by, after John has listened to a course of lectures the stove gets moved somehow.

Miss Laura Richart who is staying at E. J. Ohl's, spent Sunday at her home near Rohrsburg.

Mrs. N. P. Moore has been lying sick for a few days.

We are glad to report Mrs. Henrie still improving.

The remnant of the Missourian emigrant party left to-day, (Tuesday) for Summerville, Texas county, Mo. E. D. Leidy and family, Mrs. Emma Harris and children, Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Anna Leidy are those that quit the village of Buckhorn. May their journey be a safe and pleasant one, and may happiness and prosperity abide with them in their new home, is the prayer of all remaining acquaintances.

Miss Lizzie Richart of this place is making an effort to form a select school.

John, after dinner you and the boys shake that carpet. Now she knows that John never did like to shake carpet, and that the boys have inherited the same dislike from their father, but she asks them any way. Won't we be glad when house cleaning is past. Saxe says:

The proper study of mankind, is man,
The most perplexing one, no doubt, is woman.

Rev. Smyser preaches in the M. E. church Saturday evening next. Communion Sunday morning.

Almost every hour we hear something of the New Process flour.

The spring fever is very bad through here. It has attacked every family.

Centralia.

The individual operators paid their employees on Saturday, and the town during the evening was unusually lively, albeit the amount of money earned last month, was much less than that of February. We had any amount of drunken men, a number of fights were indulged in by the younger element and strange to say, no arrests were made.

On Sunday afternoon a prize fight on a small scale took place on the outskirts of town, between two young men, which seemed to afford the lookers-on lots of pleasure. At the close of the fourth and last round. Burgess Lenahan appeared on the scene, and was about to arrest the pugilists, when they told him they were outside the borough limits, and did not come under his jurisdiction and as none of the township officials were on hand, they were allowed to slide.

Centralia and Logan collieries suspended work on Thursday of last week until Wednesday of this week, owing to a scarcity of cars.

The early freight passing through here about 4:30 a. m., was delayed several hours on Monday morning. A misplaced switch caused them to run off the track.

John Brennan drew a watch at the drawing of the Centralia watch club on Monday evening.

Mrs. C. G. Murphy is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia.

The prospects of striking coal in the gangways at the Continental mine, are now very favorable, and work may be resumed in a few months.

A party of young men from the "Shantles" came to town on Wednesday evening and filled themselves to the neck with bug juice, on their way home they raised such a racket that officer Curran found it necessary to arrest them. They threatened to shoot the officers but paid dearly for all their fun next morning.

Auditors Ferguson and Davis examined the books of the Saving Fund last week, and report everything in good order.

The Western craze does not seem to subside in the least. No less than ten young men purchased tickets for points in Colorado the past week.

Patrick Haveria left town on Tuesday for Warwick, Mass.

Mr. Hicks has opened a wall paper store on Locust avenue.

Misses Sullivan and Fisher of Gordon visited in town last week.

Jerseytown.

Mor spring-like weather.

Farmers are plowing.

The roads are improving in condition.

Miss Hattie Butler of Washingtonville, was visiting friends here.

Mrs. Dr. Swisher visited at Bloomsburg last week.

Mrs. M. A. Watson was at the city last week laying in a supply of new goods.

Messrs S. Allen of Milton, H. H. Stout of Limestone and B. Grimes of Millville were in town on Saturday.

Mr. James Hartman has gone to Wilkesbarre.

G. E. Elwell, Esq., was in town last Saturday.

A number of our people took advantage of the opportunity and subscribed for the COLUMBIAN. The COLUMBIAN still holds its place as the cheapest and best paper in the county and advocates boldly the principles of pure democracy, and should, therefore be taken by every good democrat.

Arbor Day was not celebrated here although it was desirable that it should have been. The schools were not in operation, and so nothing resulted from the effort to have the day observed by the public schools.

President Cleveland to Join the Veterans at Gettysburg.

In pursuance of the plan adopted by the veterans of the late war to visit, each spring, some one of the celebrated battlefields of the Union, the pilgrimage will this season be made to Gettysburg. The time fixed for the visit is May 4th and 5th.

The great success attending the previous visits to Fredericksburg and elsewhere, and the wide interest manifested by the old soldiers of both armies, indicates that the Gettysburg meeting will not only be largely attended, but highly valuable, from an historical point of view, and full of interest to the participants in the scenes enacted there twenty-two years ago. The meeting will bring together numbers of the most distinguished men of the land. The President, with his Cabinet; the "War Governors" and present Governors of the States, distinguished officers and sailors of both armies, and men prominent in the councils of the nation, will honor the occasion with their presence. Not only from the vicinity of the field will the veterans come, but from States North, South, East and West, soldiers and civilians are sending assurances of their attendance.

The pilgrimage is made under the auspices of the First and other Corps of the Army of the Potomac, but the invitation covers every officer and soldier of the late war.

In order to accommodate the visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its lines to Gettysburg, on May 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until the 6th inclusive, at greatly reduced rates.

Another Captain Kidd Story.

The *News-Dealer* of last Monday says:

On Thursday afternoon last while L. J. Curtis, a carpenter of Kingston, was engaged in tearing down an old building that was erected by Peter Wambold for a dwelling house nearly half a century ago, which was afterwards converted into a school house, at which place many of the inhabitants of that place learned their A. B. C's, he found secreted in the heavy timbers $6,000 in gold and silver coin, also some valuable papers belonging to one Frank Page. The building and the lot upon which it stood was brought a short time ago by a Mr. Newell, a wealthy merchant and coal operator of Kingston, who intends to soon erect a large block on the lot for mercantile purposes. The old school house was sold to John Prosser a few days ago for the small sum of ten dollars. He is now engaged in having it removed to Kingston corners, where he is having it remodeled into a blacksmith shop. It was while he was thus engaged that the money was found. A *News-Dealer* reporter visited Mr. Prosser yesterday afternoon and was informed that, although he had not seen any of the money that was found, the carpenter who had found it had admitted to him that the report was true and that he would consult a lawyer to see what should be done with it. Mr. Prosser also stated that the case should be investigated and if Mr. Curtis had found any such treasure in the building it certainly belonged to him, and he would have it if he was obliged to enforce the law to obtain it. The old building was before its present removal situated on Main street, leading from Kingston corners towards Wyoming, and had been occupied for a number of years.

Helping the Editor.

We like the volunteer journalist—fried if he is young, and boiled, if he is old—but we like him. The good people who lie awake nights devising plans to improve their paper—doubtless think they are doing the world a great service, and they are—not. If a journal is not properly conducted, the public will find it out. The subscription list and advertising patronage will tell the business manager that something is wrong, and the remedy will be applied without outside assistance. There are few people who would have the impudence and effrontery to stop a physician on his way to visit a patient and tell that physician that he was pursuing exactly the wrong course of treatment, and would surely kill his patient. Nobody but a lunatic would interrupt a judge in the midst of his charge to the jury, and say: "See here, you are not giving those men the proper instructions; you ought to know better than that!" People don't rush into a dry goods establishment in breathless haste and tell the proprietor he made a mistake in buying calico last week, and ought to wait until next week. Our greatest millers and manufacturers are not besieged by a horde of wise idlers who are loaded to muzzle with information about the proper time to buy wheat or the necessity of limiting the product until the demand increases. They are allowed to attend to their own business, and if they do not conduct it properly, decreased patronage soon warns them of their danger.

In the newspaper office it is different. One volunteer thought-molder advises the decapitation of a correspondent because he writes that car muffs are not fashionable in Cuba. He fears that it may injure the car muff trade in Minneapolis. Another complains that the death of John McNiff, which occurred in Arkansas last May, was not chronicled with the postscript, "Pine Bluff and Moccasinville papers please copy." A tender miss of nineteen summers and an equal number of hard winters flutters in with a poem on "Love's Young Dream," and complains that hitherto too little attention has been paid to the muses. She adds that she would like to have her effusion printed on the first page, top of column, and will present her bill at the cashier's window. One man wants more foreign news, and another thinks it is an outrage to print rubbish from across the water at all. And so it goes. If the editor printed everything he is ordered to, he would have to issue a sixty-four page paper every day; and if he omitted everything his anxious advisers tell him to, his journal would be as white as the driven snow.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Benton.

One of the neighbors reported having seen a mosquito.

At this writing April 20th, it is very pleasant and still some old snow and ice to be seen in spots.

Since the croaking and whistling of frogs and lizards there has been no freezing. It is said they must freeze up three times.

The farmers are improving their opportunity. The plow is thawed out and runs as slick as you please.

Our community is not cursed with broils, profanity nor vulgarity. Neither have the fair sex secret societies except by pairs of both sexes, but Miss Gossip and Madame Slander are not selected to officiate.

It begins to looks as though Europe has decided to revive business and trade in America.

Harmon Belshline has started a harness shop at Cambra.

If any person wishes to see an opossum, call on Samuel Thomas of Fishingcreek. It is said he has a tame one.

Elias McHenry, the insurance agent called around the other day to renew expired policies. He represents the Danville Mutual. The old fellow is Democratic to the core.

Isaac Belles and wife are both reported sick. He with diphtheria and she with rheumatism.

Those blacksnakes have not peeled off yet. Should we see the reptiles we should try to capture them. There are some coarse ones in the neighborhood.

There are only three steps to the Presidency. 1st, Sheriff; 2nd, Governor, and 3rd, President. We may therefore expect a lively contest in Columbia county.

The class of very old people in our community are all well, and doing well. We are of the opinion that no neighborhood in the county, take Cambra for the centre and strike a circle from a point two miles distant, can furnish so many old people according to the population.

Cambra and Benton are improving very rapidly. Charley Davidson is now putting up a new dwelling in the former place. He is a huckster and brother to Doc.

Arbor Day at the Zion and St. James Churches.

An Arbor Day was a happy thought and does credit to the mind that conceived it. The appointment of this day by the Governor met the general approval of our citizens. It not only suggested the propriety of planting trees on the public grounds and highway, but also carried with it a sort of legal sanction and did much to stimulate activity in this much needed enterprise. In response to the Governor's proclamation thousands of shade and ornamental trees were planted throughout the state and in a few years they will not only be admired for their beauty, but will shield man and beast from the scorching rays of the sun. Among those who responded to Sylvan's bugle were the Zion and St. James congregations. The male membership were previously organized by the pastor for this work. In each congregation there were three committees appointed. One to survey the church grounds and mark the location of the trees. Another to go after the trees and deliver them on the ground, and the third to plant and place guards around them. The pastor then stated that he expected each committee and every man to do his duty. It is very gratifying to state that the project was carried out to the very letter. At the Zion Church a grove of 24 sugar maples was planted and at St. James there were planted 42 trees. One row along the state road and a grove on south side of the church extending to and emerging into the natural grove a short distance further south. These trees were also planted as memorial trees. All those families that were represented in the work were allowed the credit of one tree in memory of their family. There will be a draft made of the groves and the trees numbered and credited to the proper persons. This will be the means of perpetuating the family names and securing guardians for the trees. All the pastors who have served this congregation will have a tree credited to them.

As many of these people have a warm side for Old Democracy, one tree will be credited to the memory of the Governor and another to that of the President, under whose administration the trees are planted and are expected to grow. This, however, is not to be taken as an admixture of religion and politics, nor as union of State and church, but as a sort of religious-patriotism.

A. H.

Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools.

An Act relating to the study of Physiology and Hygiene in the public schools of the commonwealth, and educational institutions receiving aid from the commonwealth has passed the legislature and been signed by the governor. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That physiology and hygiene which shall in each division of the subject so pursued include special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system shall be included in the branches of study how required by law to be taught in the common schools, and be introduced and studied as a regular branch by all pupils in all departments of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by money from the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of county, city, borough superinteadents and boards of all educational institutions, receiving aid from the Commonwealth, to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction any failure or neglect on the part of boards of school directors, boards of school controllers, boards of education and boards of educational institutions receiving aid from the Commonwealth, to make proper provisions in any and all of the schools or districts under their jurisdiction for instruction in physiology and hygiene, which in each division of the subject so pursued gives special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, as required by this act, and such failures on the part of directors, controllers, boards of education and boards of educational institutions receiving money from the Commonwealth thus reported, or satisfactorily proven, shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding the warrant for State appropriation of school money to which such districts or educational institution would otherwise be entitled.

SECTION 3. No certificate shall be granted any person to teach in the public schools of the Commonwealth, or in any of the educational institutions receiving money from the Commonwealth, after the first Monday of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

SECTION 4. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Letter from Colorado.

April 12, 1885.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—The spring which is the time when people generally look about for something to do or employment for the summer season or lay their plans to emigrate, has arrived, which naturally makes one feel more ambitious, more like doing something and looking for something to do. Such is the case with every one though more especially with farmers and common labor classes than with the tradesmen who generally have employment the whole year round. The shifting about of the people in search of employment or to better their condition in the Western country is much more noticeable than in the far East, so when the people break up their homes in the East to come West they generally do it with a view of bettering their condition financially and when they come West they find the West so large that they cannot visit it all in a day and so keep on roaming from place to place, sometimes locating for a year or two, then on learning of some other place which they imagine they would like better sell out, often at a great sacrifice to go hence. Such is the experience of thousands of men who who have disposed of good comfortable homes throughout the older states of the East and come West and by their shifting and roaming about have lost all their means. An experience of eight years in the different parts of the West has taught us that the West is no better than the east for one with a roaming disposition. Colorado is full of that class of people who have lost all their means by bad speculation and by shifting from one place to another in search of something better and still continue to do so with the hope that their luck will change by and by.

We wish to say to the many readers of the COLUMBIAN more especially to the farmers, that a good comfortable home all paid for in the beautiful valleys of Pennsylvania where all the large and small fruits common to that climate grow and where fuel and good pure sparkling streams of water are in abundance and where want in reality is unknown, they have that which thousands of people throughout the West do not have or ever will have, but to those who can afford to take a trip through the West, (West of the Missouri river) we wish to say that it would afford them much pleasure to see how the people do their farming and how they get along generally under the many inconveniences which they have to put up with. With many it is a matter of make-shift sort of getting along the whole year round. Many of the farmers and even villagers live in shanties that would not be considered fit for a pig pen in Pennsylvania and many even live in dug-outs. A dug-out is an excavation made like a cellar for a house without being walled up and a roof is placed over the excavation and is generally all in one room and of course comprises the kitchen, dining room and bed room.

There is very little government land left for settlement where the climate is fit for a white man to live the whole year round and where there is sufficient rainfall to grow crops. There is still some good land left in some of the valleys of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon but it is quite expensive to open out a ranch, (farm) as the land must be irrigated in order to produce crops of any kind. Farming in Colorado and in the valleys of the Rocky Mountain ranges is much more expensive than in the East as the ground must first be irrigated before it can be plowed and the crops must be irrigated twice and often three times before they are matured, but where the soil is rich good crops are always assured. The principal crops grown are oats and potatoes for the market.

In some parts of the country where there are mills established for grinding wheat and making flour there is considerable wheat grown. Peas are grown to a considerable extent for home use in feeding and fattening hogs. Some of the ranch men of this valley make a specialty of raising hogs and feed them on peas principally and upon which they thrive and fatten rapidly. The pork fattened on peas is of fine flavor. The peas are sown broadcast on ground well prepared early in the spring and when ripe the ranchman drags them together into windrows with a team attached to a drag-rake which pulls the vines up by the roots. After being thus gathered into windrows they are left to dry thoroughly, when they are drawn to the feeding ground and stacked in ricks from which they are fed on the vines. Of course during the gathering process they shell off a great deal, but as there is no rain and very little snow during the winter they remain firm and good, lying on the ground and are gathered up by the stock hogs which are allowed to roam over the fields all winter. For want of time will close hoping to give you a longer letter next time. In my next will give your readers some idea of the mines in this vicinity and how the mining is done. H. G. FOULK.

Largest stock of wall paper in the county at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Rupert.

Mr. Boone is on the mend.

Bessie Reay is home again. We were glad to see her return.

The roads are in a good condition, and quite dusty already.

The keg factory and planing mill are both in full running order.

W. O. Holmes and W. C. Connell, our traveling agents, are doing a good business.

G. B. Hosier, our best merchant, is in better health.

Miss Mattie Flemming went to Easton to spend several weeks, and perhaps the summer.

R. H. Boody is putting the finishing touches on his new house.

The water is in the canal, and the mules on the towpath. The boatman's horn can soon be heard.

Mrs. Hannah Cool, one of the oldest citizens of this place, is one of the few persons who can have a birthday party only once every four years.

Harry Chamberlin had callers one evening last week. They called on the cellar and freed it of nearly all its contents. They are as yet unknown, but tramps are suspected, as there was a gang of more than half a dozen in the neighborhood the day previous.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fresh Cows, with calves by their side, for sale at Light Street by Silas Young. apr 24-3w

Check and plain Summer Silks for 45c., at Sloan's.

You can buy at

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S,

extra quality and width White Embroideries for 25c. yd.
Pink, Blue and Cardinal Embroideries.
Number nine all Silk Satin Ribbon 16c. yd.
Novel style Dress Goods for 16c. yd.
All Wool Black and colored Cashmeres for 50c. yd.
Black Cashmeres @ 60c., 75c., 87c., 95c., $1.00 yd.
Best Light Calico, 5c. yd.
Best Dark Calico, 6c. yd.
Best Navy Blue Calico, 8c. yd.
Good Ticking, 16c yd.
It will take an exceedingly well posted and live Merchant to equal this list.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Fine large quilts, 11-4 Marseilles Patterns, for $1.00 at Sloan's.

Potatoes bought at Light Street by Silas Young. apr 25-3w

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Children's full Regular Made Ribbed Hose, solid colors, from 7 to 8½ for 25 and 28cts. per pair, at Sloan's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

For the last three months a great many a great many people have been housed up, because they have not felt able to withstand the stormy wintry weather that has prevailed. But unfortunately the confinement and the close air of modern houses during the winter season, is enervating, and the system needs help to enable all the organs to do their proper work. If these organs have been inactive the consequences are showing themselves in the bilious condition of the system, or in constipation of the bowels, or in disorders of the kidneys, with all the aches and pains that accompany these complaints. If you are in this condition from any cause you should make a faithful trial of that well known remedy Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and is therefore especially fitted to correct this torpid condition of the system.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are falling, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, lacaache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache,' 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

tHacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

"How my back does ache!" All diseases of the kidneys, retention of urine and female weaknesses, are cured by Hunt's Remedy.

William McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders, Constipation of the Bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women. March 27-4w

A standard specific and absolute cure is found in the great liver and kidney medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Beware of Imitations.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

To encourage sleep, create an appetite, brace up the system, and to purify the blood, take the unfailing Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

All plasters are not alike. Hop Plasters give relief and cure when other kinds are utterly worthless. Try one and see. 25c. dealers.

Kind Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy: My wife has used your "Favorite Remedy" for General Debility and Liver Complaint, and is getting strong and well. I can cheerfully recommend its use in every family as a family medicine. Yours with gratitude,
WILLIAM LUNDY, Baltimore, Md.
March 27 4w

AUDITOR'S REPORT, OF CENTRALIA BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDING March, 6th 1885.

THOMAS GREGG, COLLECTOR TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To amount of duplicate 1883	$2599 72
" balance on duplicate	216 31
	$2816 03

CR.

By amount paid Owen Dailey Treas.	1057 66
" 5 per cent. commission on $1057 66	51 88
" uncreated lands returned to com.	40 80
" exonerations	22 81
" balance due borough	1656 88
	$2816 03

DAVID WALSH, COLLECTOR FOR 1881 TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To balance on duplicate 1881	477 66
	$477 66

CR

By amount paid Owen Dailey, Treas.	393 14
" exonerations	13 66
" 5 per cent commission on $393 14	19 65
" balance due borough	51 20
	$477 66

OWEN DAILEY TREASURER TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To amount rec'd from Thos. Gregg, col.	1057 66
" " " D. Walsh, col '81	393 14
" " " D. F. Curry treas '80	52 13
" " " Jas. Dyke for permits	6 00
" " " Jas. Dyke for license to street venders	14 00

The President's Sister.

MISS CLEVELAND ON THE ROSTRUM—SOME THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY HER LECTURE.

In June, 1883, Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, present mistress of the White House, delivered an address before the Elmira, N. Y. Female College, which the Presbyterian *Evangelist* pronounced "great,"—a deserved compliment to an excellent woman. It was entitilled "Altruistic Faith," and for her illustration she took Chedidja, first wife of Mohammed, who was rich and much older than he was when she married him. When asked in later years why he did not put her away and take a younger wife, he replied that he loved her best because she believed in him when all men despised him. Chedidja's faith made Mohammed.

There is faith in God, faith in self, and in humanity. The first produces the others. Faith in humanity believes that life is worth living and worth saving. You will have much hunger and thirst, will crave affection when the bloom of youth is supplanted by the ashen hue of age; will cry aloud for help in infirmities, must needs come, because those on whom women rely, though themselves powerless to relieve them of their intolerable aches, pains, prostrations, sleepless nights of agony, and days of distress,—because of the narrowness of their code and the selfishness of their purpose,—restrain them from resorting to those agencies which may lift women to a plane of greater usefulnes, and to a nobler life.

Many a woman lacks the faith of Chedidja. If they had faith in their own reserve of physical power, confidence in the personal experience of others would follow; and instead of a race of suffering mortals—slaves to the prejudices of those whose only interest in them is bounded by their professional fees,—we should see nobility of station reinforced by nobility of mind, and robustness of life.

The power to rid themselves of the aches, pains and the desperate despair which afflict them, 'is in women, and ought to come out. You all have a countless amount of testimony.' Some one will say to you "Go on and you will conquer."

"How?" Do as your sisters have done! Have faith in their indisputable experiences. We want more life and fuller, and need all the help we can get. Man would fail were it not for the Chedidjas. There is much in good digestion to keep a woman sweet and lovable. There is more in thorough action of the great blood purifying organs—the liver and kidneys, for if they are deranged women can not have the physical comfort so craved and prayed for. To secure this, the help they need,—the help that thousands have already used and to which they say they owe all they possess,is Warner's Safe Cure. Mrs. Maria C. Treadwell, Stamford, Conn., (President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union) a well known leader, says 'it is the only thing which seemed to reach my case.' These unprejudiced thousands have blessed the world because they have become Chedidjas, who have felt it their duty to declare their own faith and to inspire their sisters with confidence in the extraordinary up-building energy of this wonderful discovery.

Miss Cleveland has evidently an original and fertile mind, and we are indebted to her interesting lecture,—a few thoughts from which we have copied,—for a text out of which the above suggestions have grown.

JEFFERSON AS A NATURALIST.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson completed the "Notes on Virginia" he was sent abroad on diplomatic service. The years that he spent as American Minister at the French Court were busy years in many ways, but his official duties were of such character that he had more time than ever before for the prosecution of scientific study and investigation. He was now introduced into a society where the work of a scientist was looked upon with a much warmer sympathy than was common in America, and he lost no opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the ablest men in the various branches in which he was interested. Among them was Buffon. The presentation of a copy of the "Notes on Virginia" had failed to convince him that animals do not degenerate in America. In fact, Jefferson found a very general disposition in Paris circles to look contemptuously on everything in the New World except political freedom; the Abbe Raynal went even so far as to assert that the Caucasian had deteriorated in mind and body when transplanted to American soil. How wittily Dr. Franklin answered this charge, at one of his dinner parties at Passy, is known to every reader of Franklin's or Jefferson's biographies. That such opinions of American animal life should still be held, Mr. Jefferson's love of scentific truth, and perhaps even more, his love of country, would not permit. Steps were at once taken to secure a practical illustration of the falsity of the French view. He wrote to several friends in different parts of America—more especially President Sullivan, of New Hampshire—requesting them to send him the bones and skin of the largest moose obtainable, the horns of the caribou, elk, deer, spike-horned buck, and other large animals which by their size might give ocular proof of the point he wished to establish. After many vicissitudes the moose reached Paris in safety, but was accompanied by such a bill of expense as made Jefferson think, for a moment, that scientific controversy was indeed a very costly recreation. However, he felt amply repaid when Buffon, after an examination of the specimens and consideration of other demonstrated facts, receded from his former position and said to Mr. Jefferson, in his stately way: "I should have consulted you, sir, before publishing my 'Natural History,' and then I should have been sure of my facts." In a similar way he obtained and added to the Royal Cabinet of Natural History many other American specimens with which he had found the men of science unacquainted.

ANTIQUITY OF GLASS.

The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date is a little molded lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian King of the eleventh dynasty, in the Slade collection at the British Museum. That is to say, at the period which may be moderately placed at more than 2,000 years B. C., glass was not only made, but made with a skill which shows that the art was nothing new even at that time.

Be courteous with all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

Speaking lately in favor of cremation in infectious cases, Sir Spencer Wells mentioned that an epidemic of scarlet fever had been caused in a country town by the opening of the graves of persons who died with the disease thirty years previously, the germs of infection having retained their vitality for nearly a third of a century.

THE AFRICAN INLAND SEA.

A party of French engineers and hydrographers has left for Tunis, charged with making the necessary studies on the spot for the construction of the harbor in the Bay of Nabes, at the mouth of the Oued Mallah, in connection with the canal which is to establish navigable communication between the Mediterranean and the Chotts. It will be remembered that, in the early spring of 1883 M. de Lesseps made a trip to those great marsh lakes in Southern Tunis, which it is the intention to convert into a vast inland sea, with the view of testing the results of the late Col. Roudaire's survey, and that he has came back convinced that the scheme was practicable. The expedition which has now started will also make investigations as to the feasibility of sinking artesian wells along the route, and a survey for a railway which it might hereafter be thought necessary to construct. The head of the expedition is Commandant Landas, professor of topography at the school of Saint Cyr. He is accompanied by M. Bar onnet, who assisted Col. Roudaire in making the preliminary surveys, and several others engineers. It may be advisable to recall to mind the chief features of the report on the undertaking which M. de Lesseps published after his return from Tunis in 1883. It states that the estuary of the Oued Mellah, which is to be the beginning of the canal leading to the Chotts to be inundant, offers a part, covered at high water, of sufficient breadth which might easily be excavated, and would form a port sheltered by nature from all the winds from northwest to such passing by the west. The winds from northeast to south passing by the east would not be dangerous to the breakwaters. The roads in front of the entrance are, moreover, in exactly the same situation as those of Gabes. The navigation in the canal, according to the report, would offer no difficulty, as the canal would form almost a straight line. The calcareous rocks found by Col. Roudaire's soundings in 1879 at the base of the Gabes bar, but of comparatively unimportant extent, are an advantage rather than an inconvenience at the mouth of the canal. They will furnish the requisite material for the construction of the pier and port buildings. M. de Lesseps thinks that, considering the nature of the soil traversed, it will be sufficient to cut in the alluvial part, a canal, on the average 80 to 100 feet wide, which will be further widened by the action of the current. This cutting could be executed in the maximum period of five years, at an estimated cost of £6,000,000. The proposed inland sea would be fifteen times as large as the lake of Geneva. It has an elevation much lower than the level of the Mediterranean, the depression being in some places as low as 165 feet below the level.

HOW TO INSULT AN ITALIAN.

Among the Italians spitting is a mark of supreme contempt. Historians claim that Romulus was not so much angered by the fact that Remus leaped over the wall he had built around Rome, as he was to see his younger brother expectorate upon the stones of that fragile structure. The writer, a few years ago, was present at the rehersal of a spectacular play, in Niblo's Garden, where two Italian ballet girls engaged in a bitter quarrel over their respective terpsichorean merits Finally the smaller and more irate of the two ladies spat on the floor in front of her tall and stately rival, and rubbed it indignantly into the boards with her tiny foot. In an instant the great beauty's eyes lit up with a murderous fury, and she had drawn a dagger on the little woman, when a dozen spectators interfered and probably prevented a tragedy. In speaking of the matter afterward the stage manager said:—

"These Italian girls regard that as a supreme insult. It signifies the height of contempt, and can only be washed out in blood. It is a peculiarity of the nation. If you want to test the matter buy a pint of peanuts from that Italian vender on the corner, munch one of them, spit it out with disgust upon the pavement and rub it in at his feet. You had better have a policeman beside you, though, when you try the experiment."

AN EAST INDIAN'S BED.

The bed of a dweller in East India is spread upon the floor, and for a pillow is used a sort of blanket, which is utilized at the same time for containing the valuables of the house. The covering for the sleeper is made of cotton, woven by hand. There are no chairs, and the occupants sit on the floor with crossed legs, or in a reclining posture, with one leg over the other. There are no musical instrument, no notes, no set music. The East Indians lie down without undressing, and on rising, roll up the bed and stow it away. Their principal food is rice, which those who are at the table eat with the same spoon. There are no puddings, no desserts, and whoever is the last to rise from the table is compelled to wash the dishes. Woman has scarcely any place in society, literature or art. Man is the master, and rules. The language is simple, consists of twenty-five letters for an alphabet, and can be learned in a year and a half by one associating with the people.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, the constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A POSTAL CARD STORY.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 LOST.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,0 0, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township or Madison, on the waters of little Fishingcreek, a branch thereof called Black Run, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on a line of John Billhime and corner of land of Amos Heller, thence by land of said Heller east fifty perches to a post and corner of land of Valentine Bildeman, thence by land of said Bildeman north one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land of said Bildeman west fifty perches to a post on a line of land of William Rabb, thence by land of Willia n Rabb and John Billhime south one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning containing fifty acres of land, strict measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Matilda Mills vs. Elias Bogar and to be sold as the property or Elias Bogar. Lev. Fa.

Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by public road leading from Rohrsburg to Orangeville, on the west by lands of John Rhone, on the south by lot of Joseph Watts, and on the east by the public road aforesaid, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a one and one-half story frame dwelling house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Abram Crawford vs. Andrew J. Crawford and to be sold as the property of Andrew J. Crawford. Fi. Fa.

Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining land of Robert Robbins, Daniel Pheips, Franklin Runyan, Deborah Murphy, Allen and Lloyd Philips, John M. Morden, John Hillinger, William Cox, Nicholas Beagle and others, containing two hundred and thirty three acres and four perches neat measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Martin Kelley now to use of William J. McCormick and Frank C. Angle vs. Meyer N. Meyers, and to be sold as the property of Meyer N. Meyers. Fi. Fa.

Angle, atty.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and describ d as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of William Pursell, John Johnson and Ira Pursell, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves and on the west by lands of A. J. Pine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon s erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Cole. Vend. Ex.

Ikeler, atty.

ALSO

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the tow nship of Jackson in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Hemlock corner of land of John McHenry and Uriah Chamberlain, thence by land of said John McHenry south 71¾ degrees east 99¾ perches to a stone; thence by land of Elizabeth Hodge south 5¾ degrees west 33 and six-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel W. Stevens south 81¾ d grees west 23 and nine-tenth perches to a stone; thence by same south 11¾ degre s west 46 and one-half perches to a stone in the public road leading from the Jackson Church to the Union Church, thence by the same along said road north 80¾ degrees east 21 and seven-tenth perches to a stone in said road; thence by the same along a public road south 8¼ degrees west 70 and nine-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by the public road leading from Rohrsburg to the Jackson Church by land of Abraham Hidley south 63¼ degrees west 13 and four-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by land of Theodore W. Smith north 2 degrees and 22 minutes east 88 perches to a chestnut stump, thence by land of said Chamberlin north 6¾ degrees east 85 perches to the place of beginning containing 85 acres and 147 perches strict measure, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of S. B. Anewalt & Co., assignee of William Belles vs. Samuel Belles, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Belles. Fi. Fa.

Herring, atty'. JOHN MOURER,
apr 10-4s Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 4th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day:

No. 1.—First and final account of Isaac F. Saul Administrator, &c. of Robert Johnson, late of the township of Madison, dec ased.

No. 2.—The second and final account of Miles W. Moss, executor, &c. o. Dyer C. Moss, late of Benton township, deceased.

No. 3.—The first and final account of F. H. Little, executor, etc., of James Roat, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 4.—The first and final account of H. V. Garrett, administrator, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Columbia count , deceased.

No. 5.—First and final account of William Thomas, acting ad ministrator, etc., of Charles Thomas, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 6.—First and final account of Theodore W. Smith, administrator, etc., of Theodore W. Farver, late of Jackson township, d ceased.

No. 7.—First and final account of Aaron Mastetler, guardian of Mary Jane Bowman now Mary Jane Jonn, minor child of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, decea ed.

No. 8.—The first and final account of William P. Leidy and R. D. Leidy, admi istrators, etc. of Isaac Leidy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 9.—The account of Wilson D. Mellick surviving administrator, etc. of Peter Mellick, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 10.—The first and partial account of Clinton Ellis administrator, etc. of Charles Hayes, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

No. 11.—First and final account of Solomon H. Bredbenner, executor, etc. of Nathan Bredbenner, Sr., late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 12.—The first and final account of Isaiah H. Hagenbuch, administrator, etc. of Samuel Hagenbuch, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 13.—First and final account of Geo. W. Supplee, guardian of Ida M. Pegg, minor child of Wm. Pegg, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 14.—Second and final account of Joseph Rauch administrator, etc., of Peter Heinbach, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 15.—The first and partial account of John J. Woolf administrator, etc., of James McMahon, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

No. 16.—The first and partial account of Edward M. Ivey and Ann Ivey, administrators, etc., of Wm. Ivey, late of Hemlock, deceased.

No. 17.—The final account of George W. Correll, executor, etc., of Esther Evans, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 18.—The first and final account of John A. Funston, Trustee, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 19.—The first and final account of Levi D. Geiger, executor, etc., of samuel Rimby, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 20.—The first and partial account of Stephen Pone and Philip L. Miller, administrator, etc., of Levi Miller, late of Centre t wnship, deceased.

No. 21.—The account of William Hart, Trustee, etc., of William Webb, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 22.—The first and partial account of Lizzie S. Jackson, and Mordecai W Jackson, executor, etc., of Clarence G. Jackson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

No. 23.—The first and partial account of A. B. Herring, administrator, etc., of J. B. stoker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 24.—The first and final account of John E. Welliver, administrator, etc. of Mary C. Welliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 25.—The first and final account of John E. Welliver, administrator, etc., of Evan Welliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 26.—The first and partial account of Samuel Neyhard, administrato , etc., of Thomas Creveling jr., late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 27.—The first and final account of L. B. Rupert, guardi n of Electra Huntington, late Elmi a Geiger, minor child of John Geiger, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 28.—The first and final account of W. H. Yetter, executor, etc., of Mary A. Gearhart, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 29.—The second and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller, and Wm. Krickbaum, administrators, of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

G. W. STERNER,
Register & Recorder.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North & West Branch Railway Company is called for Tuesday, April 28 1885 at 11 o'clock a. m., at 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Election for President and Directors same day and place. ALBERT HEWSON
Apr 17-2 w Secretary

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No Experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.
apr 17-4w d

IN ADDITION

To the usual large stock of Men's and Youths' Clothes at the Ledger Building Store we now also carry a full line of Boys' and Children's Suits—all styles, all grades, lowest prices.

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from unsleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide $17 00 per m.
No 1 ⅞ inch siding planed, 14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch 14 00 "
" flooring, 14 00 "
" white pine " 17 00 "
" yellow " 16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards, 17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles, 3 90 "
No 2 " " " 2 90 "
No 3 " " " 1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles, 1 75 "
" hemlock sawed " 2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " " 3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " " " 4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath, 2 75 "
" plastering lath, 2 00 "
Hemlock fencing, 5 00 "
" sawed fencing 6 inch wide, 10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide, 10 00 "
" bills any size from $10 00 to 11 00 "

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.
apr 3 6m

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and e gantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents Restaur nt furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-tf

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS.
TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.
Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.
feb-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York
apr 10-4 w r

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 562 good n wspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWEL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

4 10 4w r

apr 3-2 wd

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first class grocers.

April 10-4yr r

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Items of Interest.

A writer in *Bradstreet's* asserts that after 35 years' experience in Iowa he has never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm.

A cow attached to the gubernatorial mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., having been milked for five years by convicts, now refuses to allow anybody in citizen's dress to approach her.

Curio parlors is the latest name for dime museums in the West, where attempts at refinements of laugnaga often seem to be in inverse proportion to popular taste and culture.

The Nutmeg State is now reported to have recently flooded the Australian colonies with cigars made wholly of paper, carefully colored and veined, and flavored with nicotine.

For a city of its population, Washington is said to be the greatest fish market in the world. A dealer declares that large supplies are sent thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and New York.

A small brass calendar that President Garfield used to turn every morning, and that now bears the date "Saturday, July 3, 1881," never having been changed since that fatal morning, is a prized memento in the home of R. B. Hayes.

In Arizona any person who uses profane, indecent, vile, or abusive language or threats, within the hearing of women or children, is held liable by law to fine or imprisonment.

A prize of a gold watch put up recently by a tradesmen of Ottumwa, Iowa, to any one guessing the number of seeds in a certain pumpkin on exhibition, was won by a farmer's daughter, who guessed the exact number—494.

Maine papers say that a Bath boarding mistress surprised one of her boarders who was learning to play on the banjo, by reducing the price of his board on the ground that his singing and playing had frightened away all the rats. The compliment discouraged the young man so much that he has given up practice.

When Proctor Knott made his fanciful Duluth speech fifteen years ago the humor of the thing tickled the entire continent. No one dreamed that Duluth would ever amount to anything, and when Knott called her "the paragon of cities" everybody laughed. Still this town is third in the list of grain-receiving points, beating Milwaukee, Toledo, and St. Louis.

A teacher in one of the Sunday schools of Indianapolis desired to provide her class, numbering twenty, with copies of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." They were ordered through a leading bookstore. In due time the teacher was notified that the books had come, and went down to inspect them. She found to her astonishment that the result of her order was twenty copies of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" awaiting the children's purchases.

In warm weather, at least, why not sleep in a hammock? Beds are occupied night after night, year after year, by divers persons in sickness and in health, in summer's heat and winter's cold, and as to when bedding is remade and purified each one can judge by his own experience. Compare this with the use of the South American hammock, which only requires a stout blanket inside, and in winter a woollen sleeping dress as well as one of suitable make, periodically washable. The sanitary difference becomes at once startling to those who have never considered the subject before.

The oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved from Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B. C. bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank note perserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

The wax-plant is now grown on a large scale in Algeria, and its product is gradually finding its way into the markets of the world. The process of separating the wax is simple. The fruit enclosed in a bag of coarse cloth, is plunged into boiling water, on whose surface the substance soon floats. The wax is of the same chemical composition as beeswax, and is likely to be used in place of it. It is stated that these wax-plants may be seen growing wild in Pennsylvania and the Carolinas.

"Pot holes" have recently been discovered on Great Island, Me., and some persons have considered them of mysterious origin. A correspondent who has often seen similar excavations along the Columbia River, in Oregon, says they are due to the swift current in the overflow of the rivers, which forms eddies and small whirlpools, causing a motion in a loose boulder, which acts as a drill, and in course of time bores a smooth round "pot" in the rock in which it lies, the loose stones becoming round in the process. Any number of the round stones may be found in the holes and being among loose stones on the beach.

AN AUTO DA FE.

The sufferers at the hands of the Inquisition had been generally peasants accused of witchcraft, Moors, or Jews; but on occasions there was a more remarkable train of prisoners. Nobles and gentlemen, ladies of the highest rank, eloquent divines, were among the convicted. The Regent took her place under a canopy of state; the multitude gathered round a platform in the middle of the area, on which the Inquisitor General and his train were stationed. The long line of prisoners consisted of "the black-gowned penitents who were to be reprimanded and set free; those in robes painted with downward pointing flames, who were to suffer fine and imprisonment, and those whose garbs, hideous with fire and fiends, denoted that their bodies were to be burned for the salvation of their souls." A sermon was preached, then an oath of faith was administered by the Archbishop to the Regent and to her nephew, the heir to the throne. A secretary made known to the multitude the terms of this oath; the Archbishop blessed their highnesses; and then a crier shouted forth the names, crimes, and sentences of the accused. 15 of whom were to die. They were executed at once. "The Princess Regent of Spain and the noble knights and dames of Castille looked on as the flames crept and leaped round the tortured limbs of men who had been their familiar friends and spiritual advisers, of fair and delicate women dragged from splendid homes or from the solitude of the cloister.

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Mar 27-1 mo

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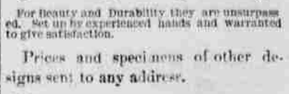

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.40 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia